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WALLACES' FARMER AND Iowa Homestead

Good Farming Clear Thinking Right Living

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What Will Corn Be Worth Next Fall?

NOBODY knows, of course, what corn will be worth in November. But every farmer has to guess.

He must guess because his plans for 1936 depend on what his estimate of corn prices happens to be. If he thinks there is money in corn, he may expand acreage. If he thinks there isn't, he may divert corn acreage to other uses.

In making this estimate, the corn belt farmer can properly consider a number of things. Here are some that indicate a drop in price:

1. The government's intention-to-plant survey shows that farmers planned in March to increase corn acreage about 6,000,000 acres over last year.

2. Corn stocks on farms, April 1, were 776,112,000 bushels, or 340,000,000 bushels more than a year ago.

3. Livestock numbers are still low, 10 per cent below the 1928-32 average.

4. In the last six years, only once—in 1932—has there been a corn crop in which the yield per acre was up to the previous 20-year average. It's time for another.

5. The soil conservation program is shifting a lot of oat and other small grain land into soil-conserving crops, but not as much corn land as had been hoped.

These are the factors that point to low prices for corn. On the other side of the ledger, we have these items that point to a stronger market:

1. Altho present farm stocks of corn are large, they are made up of corn of low grade, which may be used up more rapidly than usual. Corn sold from December thru March had 95 per cent grading No. 4 or worse, as against 23 per cent of similar grades the year before.

2. Poor quality of seed corn may cut yields in some areas.

3. The soil conservation program, tho less effective than the corn-hog plan, will divert a fair acreage of corn land to other purposes.

Every farmer can add up these items for himself. It is plain, of course, that if we have 6,000,000 more acres of corn than last year, and an average yield, we shall have a surplus, over actual needs, of around 350,000,000 bushels next fall, or more than the price depressing surplus of 1933.

Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead expressed the view some weeks ago that with normal weather, farmers would have a battle this year to keep corn prices above 35 cents next fall. Last year's crop, of poor quality and on a limited acreage, only brought an average of a little above 40 cents in November and December of 1935, on Iowa farms. With normal weather—if we get it—and a bigger acreage in 1936, can we expect as good a price?

If a farmer decides that corn is likely to bring 40 cents or less next fall, the next question is how to use some of his corn land in a more profitable way. Many farmers have already shifted their plans to get the maximum payments possible under the soil conservation program.

Some haven't. With the time already past for seeding legumes with small grains, what can such farmers do to qualify?

Those who are in position to use some corn land for summer seeding of alfalfa will of course be well paid for that action. Class I and Class II payments combined on new alfalfa land would bring the total payment up to $11 an acre on average corn belt land if other conditions were favorable

But not all farmers can seed alfalfa this summer. Those who can not might consider putting part of their corn land to soybeans to be plowed under. Class I and Class II payments, on 40-bushel corn land, could amount to a total of $13.50 per acre.

For many farms, leaving out rent or taxes, but including the cost of preparing the land, seed and seeding, the cost of handling soybeans in this way would probably run close to $5 an acre. This would leave a margin of $8.50 per acre for plowing under soybeans.

Compare this to corn as a cash crop. Forty bushels at 40 cents would bring $16. A farmer who finds his soybean costs running about $5 an acre, will find plowing, seed, planting, cultivation and harvesting adding up to around $9 an acre for corn. On this basis, his margin for cash corn would be $7.

Soybeans plowed under would bring in more net cash than corn, and would improve the land for the next crop season. Farmers who want to play safe this year might well use soybeans as a green manure crop to the extent necessary to qualify for soil conservation payments.

Livestock men, particularly, ought to cooperate in the program. Cheap corn next fall will stimulate overproduction of livestock of all kinds, and will hurt livestock prices. Every farmer will find his income greater, both this year and next, if he takes part in the 1936 battle against the return of cheap corn.

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Don't Graze Too Early

Turning livestock on pasture too early in the spring results in a greatly reduced production of grass later in the season.

Plants grow by means of plant food manufactured in their green blades or leaves or from reserves in their roots. The first spring growth comes from root reserves, and if this reserve is exhausted by grazing off the new growth as soon as it appears, the plant is soon without green portion for the manufacture of further food supplies or reserves with which to produce new green portions. In this weakened condition it is likely to be crowded out completely by less palatable weeds that have not been eaten by the livestock. Even if the desirable pasture plants are not killed, they come on so much later in the season that the production for the entire pasture period is likely to be only 50 to 75 per cent of normal.

If early spring grazing is necessary, the area intended for this purpose should have the livestock taken off by early September of the previous fall. It may then be grazed as soon as four inches of growth occurs in the spring, and repeatedly grazed back to one or two inches.

By holding one area for late fall grazing and another for early spring the grazing season can be materially lengthened. However, even under the most favorable conditions, turning stock on pasture at the first signs of spring growth is beset with danger.

Scours and Overfed Sows

Overfeeding the brood sow causes sucking pigs to scour, and this retards their growth, says E. F. Ferrin, swine husbandman at the University of Minnesota. He warns farmers to watch their young pigs closely for symptoms of this disorder.

On the first day after farrowing the sow should receive nothing but warm water. Beginning on the second day with a small amount of wheat bran or oats, the amount of these feeds should be gradually increased until, in two weeks, the sow is on full feed. Corn is too heating to be fed during this period.

If the pigs begin scouring, reduce the sow's feed one-half and add a small handful of epsom salts to the slop. Give each pig also a teaspoon of mineral oil. Provide dry pens and bedding, since these help to prevent scours, especially in cold or rainy weather.

Applying Fine Limestone

What is the best way to apply finely ground limestone along with spring sown grains and legumes?

Finely ground limestone can be drilled and the seed broadcast thereafter, or if the machine has a clover seed attachment the seed may be scattered on top of the soil during the limestone drilling operation. The ground stone should not be broadcast, but should be drilled with the fertilizer attachment of the grain drill, just as is any other fertilizer. This practice puts most of the stone in the soil where the drill shoe runs.

Thus, the stone is located deep enough to prevent wide scattering and reduced acid correcting effects and still is shallow enough for the young seedling roots to find it when it is most needed.

Plowing Sweet Clover

Tests at the Missouri experiment station indicate that the best time to plow under sweet clover in the spring is when the plants average not more than about one foot in height. Where the crop is allowed to grow taller than one foot there is a possibility of the soil becoming too dry to plow well, and, in dry seasons, there might not be sufficient moisture in the soil to rot the plants thoroly and to settle the ground satisfactorily for corn. Anyway, at one foot in height it was found that the sweet clover plant contained almost as much nitrogen as later.

DANTE M. PIERCE, Publisher

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WALLACES' FARMER
Iowa Homestead

GOOD FARMING CLEAR THINKING RIGHT LIVING

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Soil Conservation Moves Forward

Local Committeemen Rush Task of Filling Out Work Sheets

As officials of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration express it, the new soil conservation program now is "pretty well out in the country." In every neighborhood thruout the United States, east to west and north to south, committeemen are busy carrying the information from farm to farm.

Thus, activity at the main headquarters during the past week has largely centered on the answering of various questions arising in the states, and in making refinements in the program itself.

The check writing unit also has been working at top speed sending out second payments on the 1935 corn-hog contracts and the first payments to fall wheat growers, who made preliminary compliance under the 1936 program invalidated by the supreme court decision. It now looks as if the bulk of Iowa's corn-hog signers for 1935 will be fully paid off within the next three or four weeks. At any rate, the majority of final compliance forms for more than ninety counties have been sent in from state headquarters at Des Moines.

It is a little too early yet to estimate the number of farmers over the country who will take steps to qualify for 1936 soil conservation grants. Scattering reports from here and there indicate that the final total might conceivably exceed that for all the old adjustment programs. Some of the dairying and truck farming states, like Wisconsin and Michigan, for example, look for applications from farmers who were not eligible to sign corn-hog, wheat or tobacco contracts, but who can perform in accordance with the new soil conservation provisions.

Realize Need of Program

Another significant question, but also unanswered as yet, is how close participation in the individual case will approach the allowable maximum. Farmers this year do not have to bind themselves in advance to any particular level of performance. They may perform up to the maximum or they may stop practically anywhere short of it and receive payment in proportion. There may be a tendency in some cases to ride along with the minimum of change in farming practice. But a good many committeemen say that their farmers fully realize the need for avoiding excessive crop production this year, as well as getting started on a soil conservation program. Thus, there is a feeling that the general trend in the majority of cases rather will be to approach the maximum of performance than to hold to the minimum. Of course, some farmers who shifted corn acreage to soil-conserving crops last year can be in performance this year merely by carrying over such shifted acres.

There is a third factor which will influence the net effect of the 1936 program on soil conservation and farm income, in the corn belt. This factor is the farmer's choice of the particular soil-depleting crops in which he will make a shift in acreage in 1936. Will he hold down mostly on the acreage of corn, in which there is the greatest danger of an overproduction this year, or will he make the qualifying adjustment in the acreage of small grains or some other soil-depleting crop? The program itself does not require that the adjustment be made on any one crop.

Again, there is not enough information at hand to make a reliable estimate, but there are indications that for a large part of the corn belt, at least, a good deal of the soil-conserving adjustment will be made from small grain acreage. There is a practical reason for this. On a large number of farms, the shift will be to the small-seed legumes and grasses. Where an insufficient soil-conserving acreage has been carried over from 1935, the common practice is sowing these crops this spring with small grain. Along in June, enough of the small grain nurse crop will be pastured or clipped green so as to qualify the farmer for his payments. Thus, the adjustment in soil-depleting acreage will have been made on small grain rather than on corn. This practice is certain to be somewhat common in view of the fact that many corn-hog contract signers last year used their shifted acres for small grain production to rebuild feed reserves rather than for legumes and grasses.

The shift might be made from corn acreage by summer seeding alfalfa or clover or by planting soybeans for green manuring, but, as it happens, these practices are not as common as the spring seeding with small grains.

Oddly enough, the possibility that the adjustment in 1936 corn acreage may be small increases the attractiveness of the soil-conservation program for the individual farmer. The larger the corn crop next fall, the more bearish the effect on price; and the lower the price of corn, the greater the comparative advantage of the participating farmer for having shifted the maximum corn acreage to a soil-conserving crop.

AAA officials appreciate the possible weakness of the new program as regards crop control, and they also readily admit that it certainly is not perfect as a soil conservation measure. However, as they point out, the law under which they are now operating can not recognize crop control as an objective. Moreover, the shortcomings of the program from a soil conservation standpoint were inevitable because of the haste with which it had to be developed following the passage of the permitting legislation on February 29.

The attitude is that the new program will help farmers get a reasonably good start this year on soil conservation practices, while a better program can be developed in the meantime. As one midwestern farmer puts it, "The new program is okay with me because it gets us over on a soil-conserving basis, it will help some to head off a surplus of corn, and, perhaps more important than anything else, it preserves local farmer control."

Among the refinements made on the program by the Washington office during the past week was the combining of the "soil-building" crop classification with the "soil-conserving" crop classification. Original provisions of the program specifying certain minimum requirements and limits for "soil-conserving and soil-building" crops have been changed accordingly. Crops now will be classified either as soil-depleting or soil-conserving, instead of under three headings, as formerly. Such modification should eliminate much of the confusion which was apparent in the early discussions of the program.

Soil-Conserving Crop List

Perennial Grasses—Blue grass, dallis, timothy, red-top, orchard grass, Bermuda grass, brome grass, crested wheat grass, slender wheat grass, western wheat grass, grama grasses, buffalo grass, canary grass, blue stem grasses and kucleria or grass mixtures, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.

Annual Legumes—Vetch, winter peas, crimson clover, annual lespedeza, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation; soybeans, field peas, field beans and cowpeas, provided they are turned under as green manure crops.

Biennial Legumes—Sweet, red, alsike and mammoth clovers, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.

Perennial Legumes—Alfalfa, sericea, white clover, with or without such nurse crops as rye, oats, wheat, barley or grain mixtures, when such nurse crops are clipped green or pastured sufficiently to prevent grain formation.

Forest trees planted on crop land since January 1, 1934.

The use of land in 1936 for the production of any of the foregoing soil-conserving crops will be considered a soil-conserving use, except if a soil-depleting crop was harvested in the same year. In the case of such two-crop production, the land will be regarded as in soil-depleting use. (Continued on page 13)

ARE YOU MIXED?

Due to the rush in getting the new soil conservation program under way, a good many farmers are not yet entirely clear on a number of the provisions.

There is some misunderstanding, for example, in regard to the requirement that a man must have an area in soil-conserving crops in 1936 at least equivalent in size to 15 per cent of his soil-depleting base before he qualifies for payment. This figure is frequently confused with the Class I payment limit, which also happens to be 15 per cent of the soil-depleting base.

Then there is the matter of determining how much money can be earned in the form of Class II payments. Are new legume seedings with grain for harvest to be included, or are they excluded from the acreage that establishes the Class II payment limit?

If you are mixed on these and other points, the first rule is to see your community or county committeemen. They are being kept up to date on the official interpretations of all provisions. As an additional source of information, see the accompanying article on this page. It deals with a few of the principal questions being raised.

Editorials

"Winds! You Must Not Cross State Lines!"

IS CORN acreage in Iowa a matter that concerns Iowa alone, or does it make some difference to corn growers in Illinois? Is the number of hogs farrowed in Nebraska something that only Nebraskans have to worry about, or does Nebraska's hog production affect supply and prices for the nation as a whole?

In other words, is agricultural production a matter of purely state interest or of national interest?

The majority of the supreme court, in the AAA case, declared it a matter for the states only. A similar point was raised in the discussion of the soil conservation bill in the senate recently. It brought the following reply from Senator Hatch, of New Mexico:

> But gentlemen may say: "Soil conservation is a problem of local concern and applies only to the states." To these gentlemen I would say: "Look at your rivers, your streams, your floods, your windstorms, and tell me they are only local."
>
> When the heavy rains come in the mountains of New Mexico and dash down thru the canyons, gorges and arroyos with tremendous force and volume, sweeping across the state of New Mexico, gathering power and flood proportions as they go, carrying the soil and dirt of New Mexico down thru the Panhandle of Texas, thru the rich lands of Oklahoma, destroying and damaging all along the way, let the senators from Oklahoma and Texas rise in their seats and say to the floods: "Recede! Go back to New Mexico! You are a local problem!"
>
> When the high western winds sweep with force and fury across the regions of the west, carrying dust and dirt, destroying land and soil, let those who say only local issues are involved erect their signboards at the state lines and say: "Winds! You must not cross! Here is a state line!"

So far as any ruling of the supreme court is concerned, soil conservation is still a proper field for national legislation. But from the standpoint of geography and economics so is agricultural production. It is no more nonsensical to talk of stopping a dust laden wind at a state line than to say that the production of hogs in Iowa does not affect the price of hogs in Illinois.

As farmers think over the consequences of the failure of the AAA decision to recognize economic facts, and study the possible consequences of that decision on farm income, they are more inclined than ever to echo the challenge of Lincoln to the supreme court of his day:

"Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made; and we mean to reverse it, and we mean to do it peaceably."

Dickinson's Record on Farm Exports

IOWA farmers who expect to vote in the Republican primaries in June have been invited by Senator Dickinson, a candidate for renomination, to examine his record. That record, he says, is his platform. Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead seconds the senator's suggestion.

One of the most important things for Iowa farmers to learn about any candidate for congress is how he stands on a program for reviving farm exports. On this, Senator Dickinson has spoken some brave words. Last August, at Clarinda, Iowa, for instance, he declared:

> . . . The whole prosperity of the American farm for generations has been linked with its exportable surplus of wheat, cotton, lard, etc. . . . The basic weakness of the whole AAA set-up lies in its refusal to recognize, as the very heart of the agricultural problem, this necessity for reviving foreign markets. We have accepted as final European tariff barriers and quotas, as if our displacement from these markets was to be permanent. Instead of fighting with all the means at our command to regain our position abroad, we have meekly surrendered to the defeatist idea of a "self-contained" nationalistic economy.

How does this statement agree with Senator Dickinson's own voting record in congress? If we follow the senator's own advice, and go to his record for information, we find some queer things.

In the last six years, there have been three major pieces of legislation in congress which did a lot to help or hurt farm export trade. How did Senator Dickinson vote on these measures?

The first was the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill, passed in 1930. In the last full year before the passage of this bill, exports of bacon, hams and shoulders from the United States totaled 275,118,000 pounds. In the first full year after the passage of this bill, these exports dropped to 123,246,000 pounds. As foreign nations, retaliating against the Hawley-Smoot rates, raised tariffs on our farm products, our exports dropped still farther, to 84,175,000 pounds in 1932. And to sell even this much, corn belt farmers had to almost give the stuff away. Iowa hog prices were lower, by one-half, after the Hawley-Smoot bill had taken effect, than they were before.

Yet Senator (then Representative) Dickinson cast his vote for the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill.

In 1933, the Roosevelt administration asked for devaluation of the gold dollar, in the interests of higher price levels at home and of increased exports abroad. By going off the gold standard in April, 1933, the administration helped to stimulate exports of pork products, in spite of foreign trade barriers. March exports of 7,062,000 pounds of cured pork increased to 10,994,000 pounds in July. This was a temporary spurt only, but it did help the hog situation, as every farmer remembers.

Yet Senator Dickinson voted against devaluing the dollar.

In 1934, the administration proposed its tariff bargaining measure, designed to permit treaties with foreign nations whereby each would reduce tariffs in certain lines in order to revive trade. The bill recognized the obvious fact that no nation can sell unless it buys, that to get more exports we must be willing to accept more imports. This measure, as applied in the case of the Cuban treaty, has already tripled the exports of corn belt lard to that country.

Yet Senator Dickinson voted against the tariff bargaining bill.

In three times at bat, the senator struck out three times. His batting average, on foreign trade, is .000.

The senator's remarks about the need of reviving foreign trade and his record of voting against every major effort to revive foreign trade can not make any Iowa farmer hopeful about Senator Dickinson's usefulness to this cause if he goes back to the senate. Every farmer has had experience with hired hands who talked loudly about how good they were on a corn plow, but who spent most of their time taking naps under a tree. Senator Dickinson can make a good speech about regaining foreign markets, but, after all—as he himself has pointed out—his record is what counts. And his record proves that he has helped to wreck foreign trade for farm products and has opposed every important measure designed to regain it.

Iowa farmers who believe that the next senator from Iowa should work and vote, not merely talk, for restoration of the export markets we used to have, will find it impossible to vote for Senator Dickinson.

IN 24 YEARS

Will your sloping fields be wrecked by gullies in 24 years? In Missouri, on a 3.7 slope (most farmers would call this moderately rolling land), ground left bare lost its top seven inches of soil at a rate that would bring it down to subsoil in 24 years.

Blue grass sod on the same slope lost so little top soil that it would take 3,547 years to whittle it down to the same degree.

No farmer expects to be on hand three thousand years from now. But lots of us figure on farming the same land for the next 24 years.

Will there be any land left then for us to farm? If steep slopes are put back to permanent grass, if rolling land is given a rotation that will check erosion, if all land has its fertility renewed by stock farming, legumes and fertilizer, the farm may be better in 24 years than it is now.

But if this isn't done? There are millions of acres of once fertile land, now hardly fit to grow weeds, that show what can happen where soil-mining and erosion do their worst.

Planting Seed Corn This Year

ON account of the severe frost damage last fall, the number of farmers who have tested their seed corn this past winter has been larger than usual. However, a good many still do not know how their own supply will germinate, even under favorable house conditions. This is no year to take such chances. If you have untested seed that was picked after the frost or was hanging outside in a moist condition when the frost came, there is only one wise thing to do—make a rag doll or sand-box test at once.

The available supply of high testing seed is very limited. Many farmers will have to do the best they can with their own seed, even if it is below par. If the seed is not too bad, their best course is to offset weak and dead kernels by heavier planting rates. The resulting stand will be somewhat spotty, since in some hills all kernels may grow, while in others more than one may be dead, but the final yield really will approximate the usual average. Crops men at Iowa State College have recommended increasing the planting rate by the same percentage that the germination test is below normal.

It is obviously important to check the planter carefully this year. Do this well in advance of the actual planting date, so there will be ample time to order any new plates that may be needed.

In checking a hill-drop planter, the custom is to half fill both boxes, prop up the hopper and trip the fork by quick jerks at the rate of a little more than sixty times a minute. The average number of kernels per jerk for sixty 200 hills will give the approximate planting rate.

In checking an edge-drop planter, prop up both the tongue and the back of the planter frame so the wheels will turn freely. Turning the planter wheel at the rate of about thirty-

five revolutions per minute is equivalent to the normal walking speed of three miles per hour. In your own test, regulate the turning speed in accordance with the actual speed at which you intend to plant. A faster or slower rate than three miles per hour will vary the drop.

As a last resort, some farmers are intending to plant two and three-year-old seed corn. Some of this seed sprouts well in the tester, but users of such corn should always keep in mind that it can not stand unfavorable weather conditions.

If May should happen to be a cold and wet month, weak seed will be given a better chance if it is planted a little shallower than usual. Unnecessary packing of the ground should also be avoided. This, of course, is exactly opposite to the procedure favored in dry years, such as 1934.

Drouth Cattle Help to Feed Flood Victims

THE old AAA is dead, but its ghost reached into a very real cupboard and handed out 37,100,000 pounds of foodstuffs to flood victims this spring. Under the old law—and this job is continued under the new soil conservation plan—the AAA was empowered to buy up surplus products from time to time for distribution to the needy. Of the foodstuffs handed out the other day, 27,000,000 pounds were meat canned as a result of the stock buying program in the drouth of 1934. The balance included canned and dried vegetables, cereals, flour, prunes, dried beans, sugar, apples, evaporated milk and dried skim milk.

Surpluses like this would have been wasted, and more than wasted, if they had stayed on the farms. They would have helped lower farm product prices and the needy would still have been hungry. Moving a domestic surplus from a place where it does harm to a place where it does good is worth while.

It is plainly impossible to handle the great exportable surpluses in this way. If everybody in the United States had all the wheat bread he could eat, there would still be a surplus left over under our former program of raising 500,000,000 bushels a year. But beef, butter, fruits and vegetables present a very different story.

John Hammill Foe of Hawley-Smoot Tariff

JOHN HAMMILL, three times governor of Iowa, died early this month. He was only sixty years old. Many of his friends had thought him young and vigorous enough to re-enter political life, and had urged him to such action.

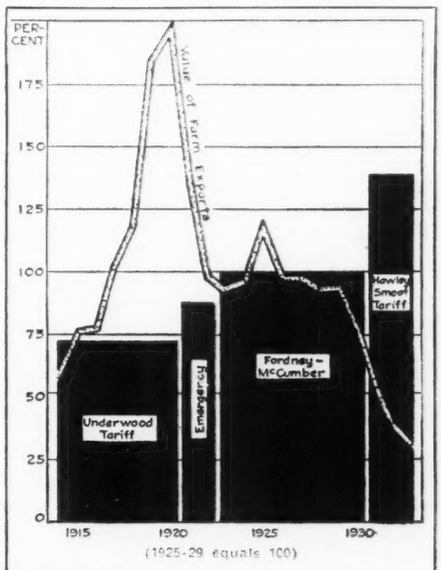
Iowa farmers will remember John Hammill as an able and conscientious governor. They should remember and honor him for something more. It is possible that he made his best record in political life in the one battle in which he was defeated.

This was in the Republican primary of 1930. The Hawley-Smoot tariff bill had just been passed. Congressman Dickinson, Hammill's opponent in the race for the senate, had voted for it. At that time, few farmers understood just how vicious the bill was. It had been supported by a heavy Republican majority. Yet John Hammill had the courage and the vision to oppose the Hawley-Smoot tariff bill and to run on a platform calling on Iowa farmers to repudiate the man who had supported it.

What Hammill said in 1930 is commonplace now, but it took courage to say it then. He declared the Hawley-Smoot tariff a "new affection for the agricultural industry" and the "means of further increasing the inequalities of tariff protection between industry and agriculture."

He delivered a searching but accurate and prophetic attack on this fake "farm relief" measure at the close of his campaign in late May of 1930. He said then:

> The bill carries the highest rates on agricultural products ever written into an American tariff. But we all know that it can not be effective on the articles of which we produce a surplus, and nearly all farm products are in this class. Agricultural economists estimate that even the old, low agricultural tariff schedules were effective only in a very small degree.
>
> High industrial tariff boosters understand this as well as the farmers, but they have avoided that subject. They want to fool us into believing that we are really getting something effective. What we are getting is a gold brick.
>
> The new tariff rates on schedules other than agricultural products will average better than a 40 per cent increase, and they will be almost entirely effective, for they apply to few items of which we produce a surplus.



The moral of the chart above, taken from "Vanishing Farm Markets and Our World Trade," is that you can't sell unless you buy. Note how the higher tariffs helped to keep out imports from abroad and so made it impossible for foreign nations to buy as much farm products from the United States as they used to do. Farmers who supported candidates who voted for the Hawley-Smoot tariff can blame themselves for part of this loss of foreign markets.

President Hoover signed the bill. Hammill was defeated for the senate, and L. J. Dickinson went to Washington instead. And the Hawley-Smoot tariff did exactly what Governor Hammill said it would do. Instead of helping agricultural prices, it forced them down. As the chart on this page shows, it blocked imports from other countries, made it impossible for other nations to buy surplus products from us, and so decreased our own farm exports.

The Hawley-Smoot tariff was the final blow that completed the wrecking of America's farm export trade, backed those surplus supplies up on the domestic market, and brought farm prices to the lowest point they had been in years.

John Hammill was a Republican, but he put the interests of his people ahead of the eastern industrialists who controlled his party. He rose above partisan politics then, just as he did later during the days of the AAA when he said flatly that farm income had been greatly aided by the adjustment program, and paid a deserved tribute to the men who had put the program into effect.

The corn belt has never had many political leaders who would go all the way down the line for the farmer, and who would buck the heaviest opposition to do it. John Hammill's death leaves a gap in that small list.

Odds *and* Ends

IF you haven't tested your seed corn, hurry up and do it! A lot of seed is going to be planted this spring that won't even make good feed for crows. But don't plant any of it on your farm.

A SUBSCRIBER writes in to ask why a corporation owning dozens of farms got $9,000 in AAA benefits. One reason was that tenants on these farms also got around $9,000 in AAA benefits, and wouldn't have got a cent if the corporation hadn't agreed to sign up.

HOW much will feed production be reduced if corn land is put into rotation pasture? Estimates for Iowa for the period 1928 to 1932 indicate that rotation pasture produces, on the average, feed equal to 20.4 bushels of corn, while the average corn yield for the same period was 38 bushels.

WE hear there is a revolution on the way in the farm kitchen. No more boots in the corner. No mere men folks sitting around the stove and getting in the way. Farm women who have written us about remodeling the house want a small kitchen to save steps, want a back porch to take care of the boots, coats and the junk men-folks drag around with them, and a dining-room with so many windows it is really a sun porch, in which to serve meals.

These women are quite willing to bid the big farm kitchen good-bye forever. A small kitchen is handier. And what a lot of time and work is saved if the rest of the family is out of the way when the housewife is busy.

WE are glad the vacation tour planned for our readers this summer is going to include the Grand Canyon. There are some natural wonders that are a disappointment to the spectator when he finally reaches them. He has read so much about them and seen so many pictures that the real thing sometimes doesn't live up to its advances.

But nobody can picture or describe the Grand Canyon adequately. The difference between hearing about it and actually seeing it is the difference between seeing a photograph of a cavalry charge and being down on the ground in front of a thousand yelling troopers with their horses at the gallop. For the first few minutes after you stand on the edge of the canyon, the eyes and brain refuse to take it in, and you are inclined to think your eyes are playing you false. But it's real—only one hundred times as terrifying and superb as anybody can imagine before he actually sees it.

HAVE you ever heard of a farmer getting $10 per acre in benefits on land worth only $6 per acre? Neither have we. But the Philadelphia News has. Listen to this editorial:

> If an acre of land costs $6, and the federal government pays its owner $10 an acre for not raising a crop, who loses? And who gains? That may sound suspiciously like a problem in elementary arithmetic propounded in the little old school house that is now in the red. But in reality it is a problem in New Deal economics. . . . And, altho it may not seem to make sense, that is precisely what Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace proposes to do in his soil conservation program which is to replace the def ·net AAA.

This will make farmers laugh. But no doubt some readers of the News in Philadelphia will think it's true. This is the kind of misinformation that makes it hard for farmers and city people to see each other's problems as clearly as they should if the national welfare is to be served.

WISE BUYERS of farm equipment want to know who makes the sheet metal, as well as the equipment itself. For all sheet metal is not alike. And here's a way to tell the difference.

There is a buying secret that makes every farmer an expert in such matters. Look for the famous triangle with the words "ARMCO Ingot Iron". For years this durable material has been adding to the useful life of roofing and countless other products.

So when you buy your new grain bin, stock tank, feeder, silo, septic tank, roofing, or any other farm equipment made of sheet metal, look for this well-known buying guide. It pays—in lasting satisfaction.

THE AMERICAN ROLLING MILL CO.
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Producers of special analysis iron and steel sheets for the exacting requirements of the nation's great industries.

ARMCO

A NAME KNOWN TO MILLIONS

Farm *and* Feed Lot

Vaccinating Pigs Will Pay Well This Year

With good hogs now selling at around $9 per hundredweight at the country stations, the wisdom of vaccinating against cholera should be recognized by every pork producer. Cholera is a highly contagious disease, and can wipe out a man's profits almost overnight. There is no way of telling when the disease is apt to be brought onto the farm. Birds, dogs, vermin, flies, streams of water, visiting neighbors or strangers stopping at the farm are all carriers.

As yet, no sure cure has been discovered for hog cholera, once it gets a start, but there are effective ways of preventing the disease from getting a hold in your herd. The common method of developing cholera immunity is to administer the double treatment—that is, inject both serum and virus into the blood of the animal. The small amount of the virus fluid used contains the germs of the disease itself and stimulates the hog's system to develop an effective natural resistance. The serum, which is a clear fluid manufactured from the blood of other cholera resistant hogs, enables the vaccinated animal to withstand the virus without fully developing the disease.

The best time to vaccinate pigs against cholera is after they have been weaned. They are usually in good health at that time, and smaller amounts of virus and serum will be required. If vaccination is delayed until the animals weigh an average of 100 pounds each, at least twice as much serum will be required.

Preparing for Vaccination

In preparing for vaccination, hold the pigs off of all feed for at least twelve hours before the injections are to be made. Keep them in a clean and dry pen. After vaccination, turn them out on pasture if possible. Feed them lightly for about ten days on oats or a mixture of corn and oats. Keep the pigs away from mudholes or manure piles for the first three or four days, in order that the wounds will have a chance to heal without possibility of infection.

If you are doing your own vaccinating under a permit secured from the state, take special care to disinfect the section of the skin where the injection needle is to be inserted. Make certain that the pigs are in a healthy condition. Always follow carefully the recommended dosages of both serum and virus, as given by the manufacturers on the containers. Also make an accurate estimate of the weights of the animals being treated.

Corn Planting Rates

If you have not tested your seed corn supply for germination, you had better do so immediately, especially if this seed was picked after the frost. Reports are still coming from all over the midwest, indicating that corn picked out of the field after the heavy early frost last fall is considerably below average in germinating ability. Much of this corn is so badly damaged that it will not even sprout. A lot of it will produce weak and diseased seedlings.

Many farmers who can not locate good, strong seed corn in their own locality are wondering what to do. Some are attempting to find corn in some other section of the state, usually south of their own neighborhoods. This may work out fairly well in those cases where early strains of corn are involved and provided planting is not delayed. However, if late maturing strains are taken over one hundred miles north of their normal latitude of growth, an early frost will catch them in an immature condition next fall. In buying seed from outside sources, be satisfied that the germination test and other claims are reliable. Fake seed corn is being offered here and there.

Farmers who can not locate better seed supplies elsewhere are figuring on using their own seed at somewhat heavier planting rates. For example, seed which germinates only 75 per cent strong will be planted 25 per cent thicker than if the germination were in the neighborhood of 100 per cent strong.

Increasing the rate of planting in proportion to the percentage of kernels which do not germinate strong is a reasonably satisfactory practice. The number of stalks per hill varies considerably when imperfectly germinating corn is planted thick, but it has been found that this does not necessarily mean a decrease in yield. The Nebraska experiment station reports the results of studies made in the dry season of 1931, in which the seed corn germinating 100 per cent was planted three kernels per hill, seed germinating 75 per cent was planted four kernels, and that germinating 60 per cent was planted five kernels. The test plots gave almost exactly the same yields per acre.

Changing Planter Plates

Before changing the planter plates to give a thicker stand, it is important to know very definitely just what percentage of the kernels in the seed corn supply is germinating strong. Several composite samples from a lot of the shelled seed should be tested separately in order to obtain an average check.

Planting low germinating seed at only the rate at which good seed will give maximum yields is certain to produce poor results, points out H. D. Hughes, farm crops head at the Iowa State College. Low yields are more often associated with poor stands than with any other condition.

In tests at the Iowa station, it has been found that when planted at the regular rate of three kernels per hill, the use of ears with one weak kernel out of six kernels tested decreased the stand 6 per cent and the yield three and one-half bushels per acre. Planting ears which showed one dead kernel in six tested decreased the stand 11 per cent and the yield six bushels per acre.

At Foaling Time

Success in raising colts this spring will depend considerably upon the care mares get before foaling.

It is important that mares have sufficient exercise. They may be used for moderate work close to foaling time, but should not be required to back heavy loads or be exposed to chances of slipping. If they have been running outdoors all winter, the start at working should be gradual and careful. Vicious horses that have a habit of kicking and fighting should not run in the same lot with the mares.

For mares at work, a ration of two parts of plump oats, two parts of corn and one part of wheat bran, fed with timothy hay, or a mixture of timothy and a little clover or alfalfa, is satisfactory. For mares doing ordinary work, one to one and one-fourth pounds of grain and one to one and one-half pounds of hay should keep them in a thrifty condition.

Mares not required to work and stay in good condition if plenty of good roughages and occasionally a little grain are given them. Wheat bran is one of the best additions to any kind of a ration for a mare. This is heavy in foal, because it is laxative, not too heavy, and yet nutritious.

After foaling, mares may go to work. However, for the first few days the colts should be given a chance to nurse once each morning, the forenoon and afternoon, as well as at noon and morning and evening. Let the mare cool off, and strip out a little milk by hand before allowing the colt.

Protect Against Accidents

After a week or so, the nursing can be limited to morning, noon and evening. In the early stage of development, it is advisable to leave the colt in a box stall or paddock during the day, so that it can not hurt itself. Eventually, growing colts should be put out on a small pasture as any long, close confinement is apt to result in crooked legs and bad habits from which the animals may never recover.

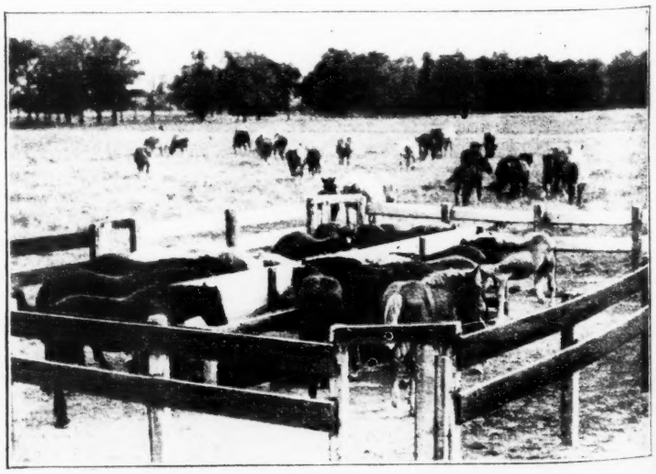
The growth of colts on pasture may be promoted advantageously by giving them a little oats and bran each day by means of a feed creep. This practice is especially desirable after the pasture begins to get short and flies increase. The grain ration may consist of oats, corn and bran, one-third each, or this mixture may be varied. Keep the feeding trough clean.

Second-Year Hybrids

In view of the short seed corn supply this spring, some farmers are wondering whether they would get satisfactory results by planting corn that was produced from hybrid seed last year.

According to Joe L. Robinson, secretary of the Iowa Corn and Small Grain Growers Association, crops grown from such seed usually yield from 10 to 15 per cent less per acre than crops obtained from the original hybrid seed. In the second generation, hybrid corn tends to revert to the ordinary open-pollinated types from which it was developed by the breeding.

An act passed by the Iowa legislative assembly prohibits advertising or selling for seed any hybrid corn that does not represent the original cross between strains of inbred lines.



Creep for feeding grain to sucking colts at Purdue University farm, Indiana.

Level Land Fertility Losses

Level lands are not as seriously damaged by erosion as rolling lands, but they are being depleted of soil fertility at an alarming rate, nevertheless, thru crop removal and leaching. These losses have been demonstrated in a striking manner at the University of Illinois on the Morrow plots—America's oldest soil experimental tract.

Total phosphorus in an acre of surface soil on one of the plots decreased from 900 pounds in 1904 to 700 pounds in 1923. This is at the rate of 200 pounds in the relatively short time of twenty years. The Morrow plots are on level prairie land, not subject to erosion of any kind, and this particular plot was one where corn has been grown without soil treatment year after year. This plot is representative of a large percentage of farms on prairie soils. Potash, lime and other constituents of fertility also are being mined out of these soils.

Eventually, depletion will have gone so far that many soils can not be expected to support farm families. These are questions of vital concern to the public as well as to the farmer.

It is none too soon to adopt sound soil conservation methods even on level land that is not subject to erosion. Limestone, together with any needed phosphate and potash, must be applied, legumes must be grown more extensively, and better cropping systems in general must be adopted.

Plow Draft

Which would require more power to pull, a plow with four 14-inch bottoms, or a three-bottom 16-inch plow? It will take a greater force to pull a four-bottom plow having 14-inch bottoms than a three-bottom 16-inch plow, according to agricultural engineers at the University of Minnesota. The force will be almost directly in proportion to the total width of plowing, assuming that the depth and other conditions are the same.

In tests, practically no difference in draft per unit width of furrow has been found, regardless of the width of the plow bottoms. Inasmuch as the four-bottom 14-inch plow takes a total width of 56 inches, and a plow of three 16-inch bottoms takes a total width of only 48 inches, it is reasonable to expect that the four-bottom will pull heavier.

Lespedeza Inoculation

Farmers who are planting Korean lespedeza for the first time raise the question as to whether the seed must be inoculated.

In areas where this legume has not been grown to any extent, it is a good plan to inoculate the seed with the proper bacteria at the time it is sown. The cost of inoculation is too small to run the risk of not supplying plenty of the nitrogen-fixing bacteria on the first crop. It should be kept in mind that the type of bacteria which lives on lespedeza roots is different from the type which grows on alfalfa, soybeans or the clovers.

Fertilizer Distribution

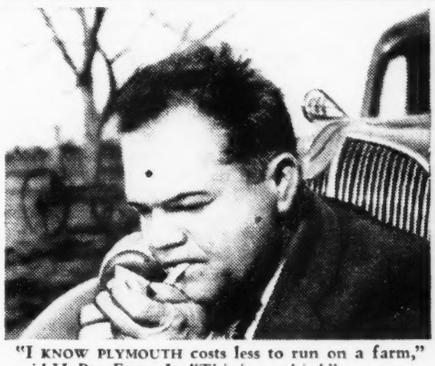
For best results, commercial fertilizers should be applied to crops in two bands at the side of the hill or row and slightly below or on a level with the seed. The fertilizer should be far enough away on each side so that there will be one to two inches of soil separating the fertilizer from the seed.

Application under the row or mixed with the soil in the row, or by any method that permits fertilizer to come in contact with the seeds, results in lower yields than otherwise would be the case.

Farmers who use commercial fertilizers will do well to inspect their machines carefully before making applications this spring. The distributing attachments may have to be replaced with newer types.

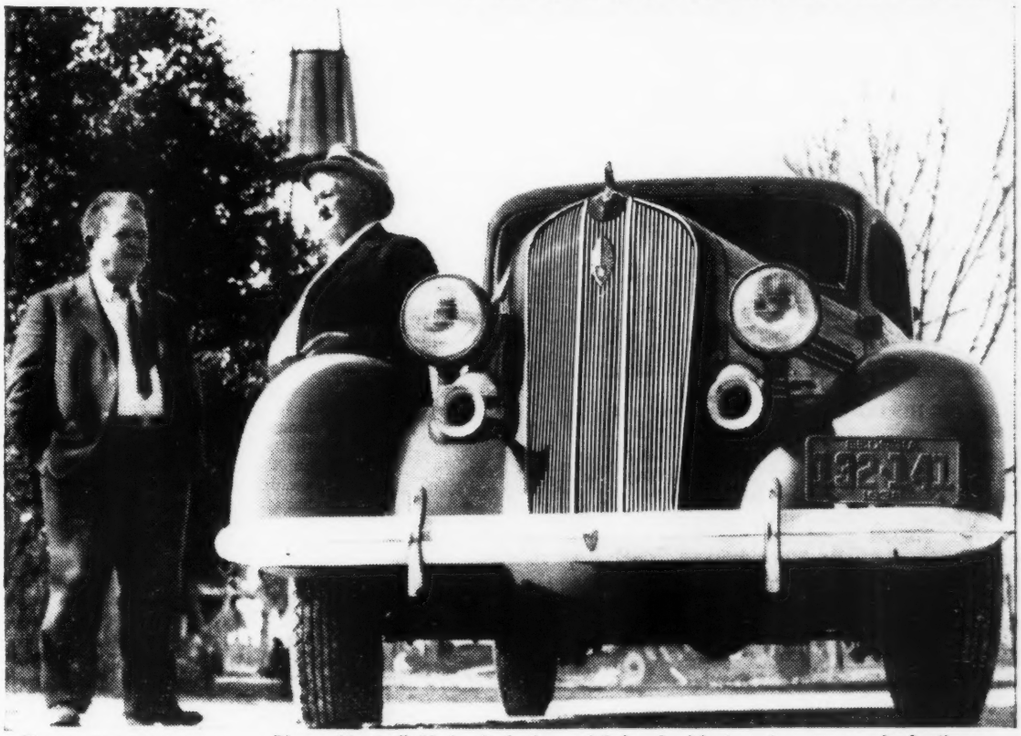
"My New 1936 Plymouth is saving me Plenty!"

"IT'S ONE OF THE LOWEST PRICED...COSTS LESS TO RUN"



"I KNOW PLYMOUTH costs less to run on a farm," said H. Ray Fenn, Jr. "This is my third."

"WE COMPARED the features of 'All Three' . . . picked Plymouth for its better engineering. It's a good worker and a real money saver."



THE H. RAY FENNS agree . . . Plymouth's 100% Hydraulic brakes and Safety-Steel body make a great, safe, family car.

EASY TO BUY

Plymouth is priced with the lowest . . . and Plymouth terms are as low as the lowest! You can buy Plymouth for $25 a month. The Commercial Credit Co. offers all Chrysler, Dodge and DeSoto dealers low finance terms.

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AND UP. LIST AT FACTORY, DETROIT. SPECIAL EQUIPMENT EXTRA.

"THIS PLYMOUTH is the easiest car on a man's pocketbook I ever heard of!" says Ray Fenn, Jr., Vienna, Ga. This Plymouth is his third. "18 to 20 miles per gallon . . . no trouble . . . and how it stands up to tough farm work!"

For his 1000 acre farm, Mr. Ray Fenn, Jr., picked Plymouth because it's a "worker." "I put ten hands on the car and set out for the fields across ploughed ground. That takes a Plymouth's rugged springs, Hydraulic brakes and Safety-Steel body. It's a fine-looking, family car—roomy, comfortable, easy to handle and safe."

Farmers all over America make the same report. Find out why . . . compare "All Three" leading low-priced cars . . . on price, terms and features. Tell your Chrysler, Dodge or DeSoto dealer you want to try out a big, new Plymouth. Do it before you buy *any* car!

PLYMOUTH DIVISION OF CHRYSLER CORP.

• TUNE IN ED WYNN THURSDAY NIGHTS, 8:30 E.S.T. C.B.S..."GULLIVER THE TRAVELER"

PLYMOUTH BUILDS GREAT CARS

Learned to roll 'em one-handed while driving the team!

THE PHOTOGRAPHER caught Howard Longstreth just as he was telling his brother-in-law how he discovered his favorite "makin's." "When I lit up my first Prince Albert smoke," he's saying, "I thought 'Here's real smokin's!' P. A. tops them all for mildness." Howard can roll a swell cigarette one-handed—learned to do it while handling the horses. "Prince Albert is 'crimp cut,'" he says, "lies right in the paper."

SHOWING HIS FRIENDS how much quicker and firmer you can roll a cigarette with P. A. "It's made with roll-your-own smokers especially in mind," Howard tells them. "My advice is to take advantage of the money-back guarantee and start smoking P. A. soon." The offer he's talking about is featured below. Read it. Pipe smokers are also enthusiastic about Prince Albert—it tastes so mellow.

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert.

© 1936, R. J. Reynolds Tob. Co.

You'll praise Prince Albert, too, once you try it. . . . *Here's our offer:*

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.
(*Signed*) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT
THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

As Farmers Study Soil Program

How Northwestern Iowa Farmers Plan to Use Soil Conservation Methods

THE past few days, I have spent quite a little time as a member of the community committee in my own township, making direct contact with individual farmers and helping them to establish base acreage and plans for the coming season. It has been interesting work. Altho there will be some who can not or will not qualify for the benefit payments, the cooperation will, on the whole, be more general than I expected, especially in view of the lateness of the season.

In some of the first educational meetings which I helped to conduct, I discovered that many of the farmers had very confused ideas as to just how the program would work out, and what would be required of those cooperating. In these later individual contacts, I am glad to find that most of the farmers have been doing enough studying so that they are fairly well informed as to the general requirements. Most of them now understand the fundamental requirements.

This new farm program is a boon to those farmers who have been short of hay and pasture, and there have been many farms so situated in recent years. This is partly due to overextending acreages devoted to grain crops during the post-war period and partly due to drouth years that have made it very difficult to get a stand of new seedings. For several years, it has seemed that as soon as we have a week or two of dry weather, it is necessary for many of our farmers to herd their cattle along the roadsides to supplement other pasture. Many of our farmers have to depend to a large extent or nearly altogether on fodder in some form or other for roughage. While the fodder may make a good feed, it doesn't replace legume hay.

Qualify With Small Effort

A few of the farmers with whom I have visited have made adjustments under the old AAA program that will put them in position to qualify for the new program with no special effort. I find several who have had a small acreage of legume or soil-conserving crops, but who seeded a new crop of alfalfa or sweet clover last year. Some intended to plow under sweet clover this year, but find that by leaving some or all of that acreage they can qualify for the program and draw the grants of government money with no special effort. They are then in a position where they can also be eligible to the soil-building payments on the new seeding which they intend to put in with small grain for a nurse crop.

Alfalfa has replaced other tame hay here nearly altogether, but this year there seems to be a great deal of interest in red clover. I really like it better for a short rotation. Many of those who have to put in a new seeding for the Class I payment will use that acreage for pasture. If the nurse crop is not too heavy, and there is stock enough to make use of part of the feed, that will be a most desirable way to get a stand. Some will use a light seeding of rape with soil-conserving crops on these acres. Rape seed is cheap, and, for hogs or sheep, will make more feed and good pasture. Grazing stock on these new seedings when the ground is muddy and overgrazing need to be guarded against to avoid disappointment.

Some who have already seeded small grain and failed to make plans for seedings for soil conservation, can still get in without seriously disrupting their cropping [illegible] Sweet clover or other seed[illegible] be seeded and harrowed in [illegible] grain that is coming up, w[illegible] little damage to the small [illegible] often seed rape and harrow [illegible] that way, and have never m[illegible] loss of grain.

In this section of the st[illegible] soil is sweet, and the addi[illegible] lime has not been considered [illegible]sary. However, we are ob[illegible] that on some farms that hav[illegible]ticed strictly grain farming [illegible] it is becoming more and mo[illegible] cult to get a stand of any of [illegible]vers and grasses. I believe [illegible] have reached a time where [illegible] these fields could be limed [illegible] profit. Barnyard manure a[illegible] dressing on new seeding has p[illegible] helpful on some of these th[illegible] not only to provide some ad[illegible] fertility, but it may serve as a [illegible] to help retain moisture. T[illegible] a dressing will choke out [illegible] the small plants.

Here on our own farm [illegible] used clover and alfalfa rat[illegible]sistently in our rotations to [illegible] so we do not consider seed[illegible]tion necessary, but on some [illegible] fields which have never ha[illegible]ver seeding, we do believe i[illegible] inoculation will not only b[illegible]able, but necessary in ord[illegible] sure a stand. For lat[illegible] there is still plenty of time f[illegible]ment.

Has Suffered From Erosion

In the western part of my [illegible] slip, and in fact all of the [illegible] part of the county, which [illegible] the Big Sioux river, we hav[illegible] deal of land that is very [illegible] This land has suffered seve[illegible] both wind and water erosion [illegible] most of the farms of this typ[illegible] is quite a little area in ma[illegible]ture and wild hay, and the[illegible] that the farmers have neglo[illegible] use soil-building crops in the [illegible]tions. Sweet clover thrives [illegible] clay hills, and many farme[illegible] section will make good us[illegible] program in restoring the p[illegible]ability of those fields.

The plowing under of soy[illegible] other annual legumes is a [illegible] that will not be given unm[illegible]eration here this year. I do [illegible] however, that there may be [illegible] cases where such practice [illegible] used to advantage, especia[illegible] those who find the season a[illegible] late for some of the more [illegible] practices.—A. C. Hanson, Ly[illegible]ty, Iowa.

Soybeans and Erosion

Farmers should remember [illegible] soybeans may encourage soil [illegible] if grown as a clean tilled [illegible] order to prevent such damag[illegible] a good idea on rolling lands t[illegible] the beans in rows around the [illegible] instead of up or down. So[illegible] also may be alternated with s[illegible] grass or legumes across the slopes.

Soybeans have become a p[illegible] crop, but they do not serve the [illegible] purpose as clover or alfalfa [illegible] storing the productivity of so[illegible] T[illegible] soys are legumes, but they [illegible] improve soil fertility if they [illegible] vested and removed from th[illegible]

Soybeans have a definite p[illegible] crop rotations in the corn b[illegible] farmers who plant them sh[illegible] member that they will pe[illegible] erosion on slopes and that th[illegible] half as much fertility from [illegible] as an average corn crop if they [illegible] harvested as grain and sold from [illegible] farm.

States to Adjust Production

Tobacco States Ask Approval of Congress For Program to Control Tobacco

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Consent for any of the states in which any kind of commercial tobacco is grown to enter into uniform agreements or compacts with any other states or groups of states, in order to regulate and control the production of the kinds of tobacco grown therein, was granted by the house of Representatives on April 8, by a vote of 190 to 116, with 121 members not voting.

This is the first move that has been made to put state adjustment programs into operation, following the mandate of the supreme court that gives the states the apparent sole authority to regulate agricultural production. If the senate approves the bill (H. R. 12037), it will become operative for the 1936 season in the flue cured and fire cured areas of the south, and possibly in the burley regions of Kentucky, under uniform state laws modeled on a compact law enacted in Virginia.

Patterned on Virginia Law

With invalidation of the AAA crop control system, including the Kerr-Smith tobacco tax law, on the ground that it was not within the power of the federal government to regulate agriculture, the court, by inference, clearly indicated that this power rests with the various states. The bill which has passed the house enables the tobacco states to enter into compacts, because the constitution permits states to make compacts with each other with the consent of congress. This particular form of compact on which the bill hinges is a new statute of the Virginia legislature enacted this year, and all states authorizing compacts are required to pattern them uniformly on the Virginia law.

In its original form, the house bill was sweeping in approval of blanket compacts, but the committee made a change in this to clearly place the congressional approval on the Virginia law, so that no violation of constitutional rights might be charged thru approval of unknown provisions.

The basic compact law of Virginia, around which this movement started, was enacted at Richmond with only one dissenting vote. Fully 98 per cent of the Virginia growers want control legislation, because of the success of the national tobacco adjustment program, which did not injure consumers, but which greatly helped producers. The Virginia law provides that two-thirds of the tobacco growers must express their approval before the law becomes effective, and 10 per cent of the growers may demand a new referendum before any crop year.

Price Was Quadrupled

The average price to growers prior to the AAA in Virginia, for flue cured leaf, was 7 cents, while in 1934, under production adjustment, the price was 28 cents. The burley growing states want to enact similar laws and enter into compacts similar to that which is proposed now between Virginia and the other states growing their type of leaf, such as Georgia and the Carolinas. Congress still has power to withdraw its consent to any such compacts if and when they appear to be wrong or ineffectual.

The proposed state acts, linked with the new Virginia control law, form the basis of local regulation of the production of tobacco, denied by the court to the federal government. They provide for a state tobacco commission to administer the provisions of the compact within each state, and to connect the various states. The commission would set up individual growing quotas on farm base history and regulate the marketing of the leaf so as to prevent overproduction and ruinous prices.

The funds with which the laws in the tobacco growing states are to be derived consist of loans or advances by the federal government to the commissions for administrative purposes only—not for farm payments. The other source of money, with which farmers will be compensated for crop losses thru bad seasons or other natural causes (a form of crop insurance), is to come from the revenue out of the sale of marketing certificates to handlers of tobacco.

These certificates cover only surplus leaf which is grown by individuals beyond their basic allotments. The handlers would pay extra for this surplus leaf on the certificate plan, and deduct it from the farmers with surpluses for sale, and this money would become crop insurance. However, the first receipts from the certificate sales must, according to the Virginia law, go back to the federal government in repayment of the advances made to the state commission.

Department May Assist

The congress bill ratifying this Virginia law also provides that the Department of Agriculture and the secretary may assist the state commissions and the growers of the compact states in any feasible way required, but the actual administration would rest with the states. In case Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Connecticut make compacts for their cigar leaf crops, the bill provides for proper counter adjustment of the imports of cigar tobacco from Puerto Rico.

This is a historic piece of legislation, designed to take direct action in an experimental way with state control of production of a very important cash crop, which bears the heaviest state and government tax of any commodity except liquor. With this heavy tax, growers say, proper safeguards in their interest are justified.

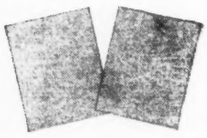
Flax in Iowa

In some soil types flax becomes one of the most profitable spring grains. In Iowa, flax will do well if seeded on corn ground, like oats, and using about three pecks per acre—the earlier the better. If the land is poor or very weedy, it is useless to try flax. Flax needs a firm, compact seed-bed and promotes good tillage practices. In Iowa, the Bison variety is excellent, but other wilt resistant kinds known to do well here are Linota, Buda and Red Wing, all developed in Minnesota.

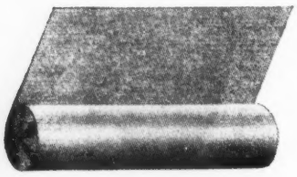
PROTECTION
AGAINST FIRE AND THE ELEMENTS

For as little as $5.11 PER MO. on the average barn

Nelson's Master Slab Roofing is available in different patterns in two or three shingles to the slab—in solid colors or beautiful variegations.



Nelson's Individual Shingles offer many possibilities for interesting roof treatments—available in two sizes—wide range of colors.



Nelson Roll Roofing comes in a variety of styles and colors and at a range of prices to fit any kind of a farm building job.

Does your barn need a new roof? If it does, select a roof that will give you complete protection against melting snows, heavy spring rains, wind, and the danger of fire from flying sparks. Put on a Nelson Master Asphalt Roof that gives you the utmost in protection, endurance, economy and good looks.

Best of all, if your barn is of average size, you can put a new Nelson Roof on it for as little as $5.11 per month, including labor and material—in some cases less than that—depending on the type of Nelson Roof you select.

NO DOWN PAYMENT

There is no need to wait for a new roof for your barn, house, or any other building. The Nelson Finance Plan enables you to get your roof now without a down payment. You have twelve to thirty-six months to pay for it at a low interest rate. You can save money and add insulation by applying a Nelson Roof right over your old roof.

Nelson roofing is sold by lumber dealers. Literature describing the various types of Nelson roofing, as well as information that will help you to select the roofing best adapted for your building, is available on request.

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Please send me literature on the subjects I have checked.

- ☐ Master Slab Roofing
- ☐ Individual Asphalt Shingles
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- ☐ Roof Coatings and Cements
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More Vacation Tour News

Places of Interest to Be Visited on Our Grand Trip This Summer

THE brief hint of the good things which are in store for those who join the carefree group of friends and readers of this paper on the 1936 Vacation Tour was sufficient to bring us a gratifying number of inquiries as to details. Now that a complete itinerary of the trip is ready for distribution, and all of the little details of the journey have been arranged, we want to tell you more about it.

Of course, any description of the trip which would be short enough to get into the available columns of our paper must necessarily be radically condensed. We can therefore give you only the "high spots," but here they are:

Glacier National Park—One afternoon and the greater part of the following day will be spent in sightseeing and touring thru the heart of the park from the eastern to the western entrance, by bus, over the Going-to-the-Sun highway, thru Logan pass, which is termed the "Top of the World."

Mountain Scenery—Our train trip will take us thru the scenic wonderland of the Rockies, including the Cascade tunnel (which is almost eight miles in length), where the train is pulled by an electric locomotive.

Famous Apple Orchards

Wenatchee—We will tour by bus thru the famous Wenatchee valley apple orchards, starting at Wenatchee and boarding the train again at Cashmere, Wash.

Seattle—Our sightseeing trip at Seattle includes Leschi, Madrona and Woodland parks, as well as a trip to Lake Washington and thru the residential and business districts.

Portland—Our stop in Portland, the largest city of Oregon, includes a complete tour of the city.

San Francisco—In San Francisco we will tour thru the residential and business districts, to Mission Dolores, Twin Peaks, Golden Gate Park, Cliff House, Seal Rocks, Presidio, Ocean Beach, etc.

Los Angeles—The city of Los Angeles will be our temporary headquarters for nearly four days, as we will from this point make our side trips to Catalina Island and San Diego. In Los Angeles, our sightseeing tour will take us thru Holywood, Beverly Hills and Pasadena, in addition to the residential and business districts.

Catalina Island—Our trip to Catalina gives us a sample of sea travel. Arriving at the island, we are treated to a ride in glass-bottom boats, which affords an opportunity to view submarine gardens and countless species of undersea life.

San Diego — We will visit San Diego as a side trip from Los Angeles, arriving there at 7:30 in the morning and leaving at 11:30 p. m. night. During our visit, we will be entertained by a sight-seeing tour of the city, after which the remainder of the day may be used by those who so desire in visiting the California Pacific International Exposition.

Grand Canyon of the Colorado—Here we will visit the world's outstanding and most picturesque example of uncontrolled erosion. We will arrive at 7:45 in the morning and spend the entire day, during which we will be taken on a motor bus trip along the rim of the canyon.

After this high spot in what has been a thrill packed trip, we board our pullman cars for the last time and start on our way toward home.

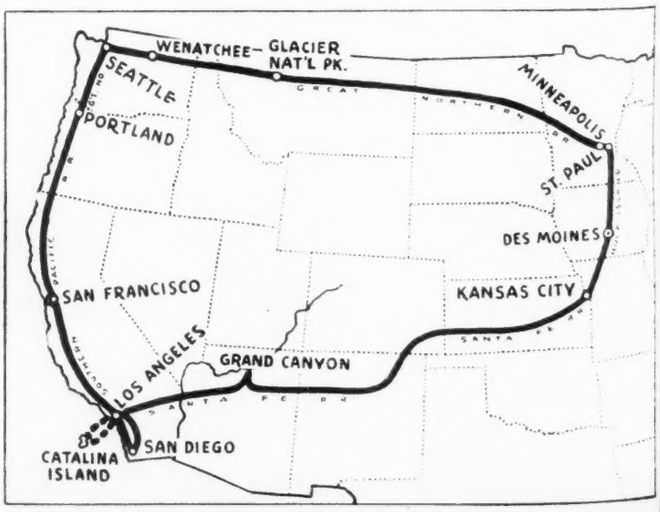
The Continental Divide

We awake the next morning to find our train traveling eastward over the Colorado plateau toward the beautiful mountain scenery thru which we will pass in the afternoon and evening. This is a stretch of road where the engine fireman gets a workout, for we are climbing up and over the great continental divide.

On the following morning, we may look out thru the windows of our pullman and get a view of Dodge City, Kan., which was at one time the cowboy capital of the United States and the main shipping point for cattle driven up from the Texas cattle country.

The balance of the day will be spent in traveling thru the famous wheat fields of Kansas, arriving at Kansas City early in the evening. We now turn northward toward home, and at 11:25 p. m., almost exactly fifteen days after we started, we are back in Des Moines.

Further and more detailed descriptions of the sights we will see on the 1936 Vacation Tour will follow in a series of articles in subsequent issues. In the meantime, drop a postcard to the Tour Director, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa, for a copy of the complete itinerary folder, giving the day-to-day schedule of the trip, with pictures of a number of the sights we will see, information as to the low, all-expense cost, etc.



The 1936 Vacation Tour circles the western half of the United States.

Turning Farm Furrows

Some More Comments on Spring Jobs by A Veteran Corn Belt Farmer

SEE to it that a good, well plowed and manured piece of ground is available for the growing of vegetables. Protect it from the stock. If the ends of the fence are movable, much of the heaviest work can be done with a team.

I don't know of any planter that can be set to plant two or two and one-half inches deep exactly. Some corn hills will be a little deeper, but aim at about two and one-half inches unless the soil is exceptionally dry, when a trifle greater depth may be advisable.

I plan to plant three kernels of corn in a hill, but I really believe two would be enough if I could be sure both two would be there at caring time. But would they? One for the cutworm, one for the crow, one to grow and two to grow is more than I want to plant, having lost faith in the cutworm's ability as a mathematician.

Don't forget to plant those trees! Perhaps you need a row for shading the stock. These had best be trained to a high crown, to permit of a free circulation of air. Perhaps you have a corner where a few could be planted without requiring very much fencing to protect them.

Do you have enough apples for your own use? Some early, such as Wealthy, No. 20 Yellow Transparent—two of each is enough. (You know they don't keep.) Then as many fall varieties as you can use, and a few winter apples. Better plant a few cherries, too; if you don't pick them the birds will, and even the brown robins need a few. I would not encourage any one to plant plum trees. I am thoroly disgusted with the way they run and sprout. However, if you are fond of them, they do run early and abundantly.

And no doubt there is a spot in your windbreak where a few trees have died during these drouthy seasons. Would it not be well to plant a few there? Dig a good sized hole and leave a depression where you plant them. If the season should be a dry one, use a little mulch. However, if your grove is dying from old age, it would be best to clear and plow the ground, and plant entirely new. A lot of this work will have to be done soon on many of our farms.

A hedge of lilacs wouldn't be so bad on the north and west sides of that school yard. What frightful places we have sometimes chosen for our schools. Even some of our consolidated schools appear more like they were penal institutions than anything else.

Even planting time is not too late for planting evergreens. If the roots are exposed to sun and wind, don't expect them to grow. As soon as you get them from the nursery, make a thick mud in a tub, souse them in and leave them there in a shady place. Then take them out one by one as you need them.

Do your cows have to perform acrobatic stunts every time they enter the barn? Perhaps approach could be improved, for cows are notably poor acrobats, especially the heavy springers.

See to it that your table is supplied with plenty of good, whole-some food. Never mind the extras, but unless your household is well supplied with the essentials, you'll be paying too much to hospitals and doctors. That good wife of yours is the best guardian of the family's health. See to it that she lacks nothing essential.

If you have put away some hams, shoulders, bacon, dried beef and so on, you are in a position to save a lot of gasoline. What I mean is that it will not be necessary to drive to town every time you must eat.

More Cattle on Feed

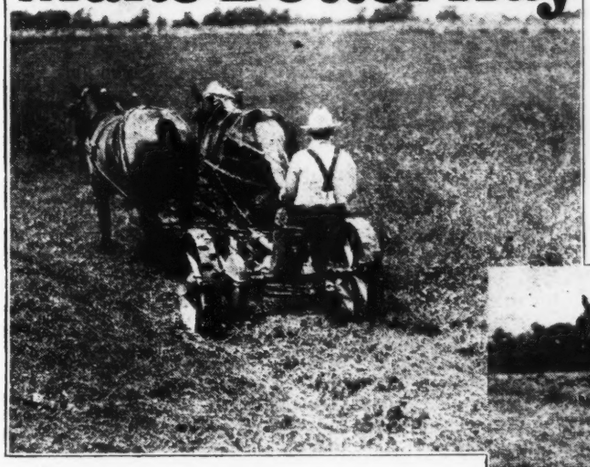
The number of cattle on feed for market in the eleven corn belt states on April 1 was about 28 per cent larger than the very small number on feed at the same time a year ago, according to estimates of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This increase is equivalent to about 260,000 head, compared with the decrease of about 500,000 head between April 1, 1934, and April 1, 1935.

The increase this year was general over the corn belt, and the percentage increases in the totals for the states east and those west of the Mississippi river were about the same. The increase in Iowa was about 21 per cent over a year ago. Individual cattle feeders, in their reports to the Iowa office on April 1, indicated a general increase of feeding excepting in the southern third of the state, where corn supplies have been reduced far below normal.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle inspected at stockyard markets in the corn belt for the three months, January to March of this year, were about 14 per cent smaller than for the corresponding months in 1935, and about 11 per cent below the average shipments for these months for the five years, 1930-34.

Reports from a large number of cattle feeders, giving the months in which they expected to market their cattle that were on feed April 1 this year show that the proportion to be marketed before July 1 was considerably larger than the proportion reported a year earlier, but was little different from the proportions reported in 1933 and 1934.

Make Better Hay—Cut It with a JOHN DEERE Enclosed-Gear Mower



—"Float" It into Loose, Fluffy Windrows with a JOHN DEERE SIDE-DELIVERY RAKE

ADOPT the John Deere Way of Making Hay and get tender, leafy, succulent hay that contains the maximum feeding value and brings the top price.

Begin with a clean job of cutting with a heavy-duty John Deere Enclosed-Gear Mower; float the hay into loose, fluffy windrows—leaves inside, stems out—with a John Deere Side-Delivery Rake having spring-suspended floating cylinder, curved teeth and universal joint drive; then let it air-cure in the windrows, nature's way.

The No. 4 Is Built to Last

From the standpoint of good work, light draft, ease of operation, extreme simplicity and long life, the John Deere No. 4 Enclosed-Gear Mower can't be beat. It's the best horse-drawn mower ever built by John Deere.

Simple, balanced two-step gears and all main operating parts are enclosed and run in oil. Highest-grade roller, ball and bronze bearings reduce draft and wear. Heavy, one-piece axle has no holes to weaken it. Main drive gear and pawl plates are splined on axle—pawl plates are at ends of axle. High, easy foot and hand lifts give ample clearance for all conditions.

Made in 4-1/2-, 5-, 6-, and 7-foot sizes.

You Need This Rake

The reason the John Deere Side-Delivery Rake assures rich, leafy hay of the highest quality is because it is the only rake having these four features—full-floating, spring-suspended cylinder, curved teeth, universal joint drive, and inclined frame.

The floating cylinder follows the lay of the land while the curved teeth get under the tops and carry the tender foliage parts to the inside of loose, fluffy windrows, stems out. Moisture from the leaves is reduced by the air circulating through the loose windrows.

The universal joint absorbs the shocks and keeps the cylinder working smoothly over rough ground. The inclined frame gives greater capacity where the volume of hay is heaviest.

SEE your John Deere dealer now about the money-making, labor-saving John Deere Hay-Making Equipment. It includes power-driven mowers, tractor-drawn mowers, tractor-drawn side rakes, hay loaders, sweep rakes, overshot stackers, sulky rakes, pick-up windrow presses, and stationary power and horse presses.

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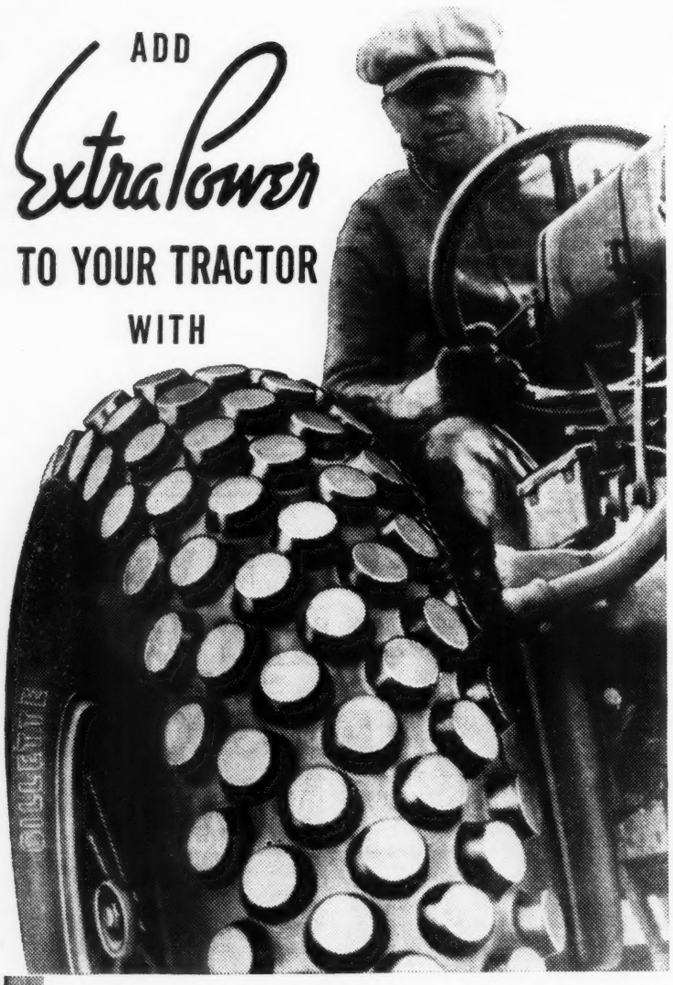


Gillette

SUPER-TRACTION TRACTOR TIRES

A BEAR FOR WEAR

If you have attended any recent tractor demonstration, you know that the tire they were all talking about was the Gillette Super-Traction Tire. Every time, it demonstrated better traction, giving the tractor more power with less slippage, and the big, tough, tapered rubber lugs dug right into the soil and came out cleaner. The advantages of any good tractor tire are many, but there are additional reasons for choosing Gillette Super-Traction Tires.

All leading makes of tractors are equipped with this remarkable tire on request. Steel wheels on your present tractor may be changed over quickly, easily. Write for interesting free booklet on tractor tires.

GILLETTE SUPER-TRACTION TIRES FOR AUTOMOBILES AND TRUCKS

For eight years the Gillette Super-Traction Tire has been a favorite with those who must drive all kinds of roads in all kinds of weather. Millions of them are used by farmers, salesmen, doctors, mail carriers and truckers. Ask the Gillette Dealer to show you why.

GILLETTE RUBBER COMPANY

EAU CLAIRE WISCONSIN

SERVICE BUREAU

The Sign of Protection

Wanted for Kidnaping

The Federal Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice has solicited our help in making public the photo and description of Thomas Henry Robinson, Jr., who is wanted in connection with the kidnaping of Mrs. Alice Speed Stoll, of Louisville, Ky., on October 10, 1934.

Robinson's photograph is reproduced herewith. His description follows: Age 28 (29 on May 5), slender build, height 6 feet, weight 149, dark brown hair, gray eyes, sallow complexion, heavy dark beard. Particularly distinguishing marks are a prominent cleft in his chin and the absence of ear lobes.

Thomas Henry Robinson, Jr.

Many aliases have been used by Robinson, including T. H. Robinson, Jr., John Ward, John Ward, Jr., John E. Ward, John W. Ward, Thomas W. Kennedy, Jerry Dobsen, Henry Saunders and Mr. Knapp.

Robinson is experienced as an accountant and clerk in a law office.

Should you secure information as to his whereabouts, communicate immediately, by collect telegram or telephone, with the Federal Bureau of Investigation at Washington, D. C. The phone number is National 7117.

Koop Raided the Coop

When Tom Blanche, who lives southwest of Sumner, Iowa, arrived home one night, he found auto tracks showing he had had a visitor during his absence. Investigation showed that the "visitor" had departed with all but fourteen of his chickens.

He recalled a talk he had had with Art Koop in town that evening. Art had from time to time sold coffee to Mrs. Blanche. During the talk, Koop asked whether all the folks had come to town with Blanche that night, and Blanche considered the inquiry an odd one, and wondered if it had anything to do with the disappearance of his chickens.

He reported his loss and his suspicion of Koop to Sheriff Frank Sagar. Sagar began making inquiries as to whether Koop had sold any Barred Rock chickens, such as Blanche was raising, to any of the poultry houses in Sumner and other nearby towns. He found that Koop had sold eleven birds at Denver, Iowa, on the morning after the theft.

With this information, the sheriff and his deputy, accompanied by Blanche, went to Koop's home and took the suspect into custody. They found twenty-one additonal ex-members of the Blanche poultry flock at Koop's home.

Koop pleaded guilty when brought before Judge T. A. Beardmore in the district court of Bremer county, and was sentenced to a five-year term in the state prison at Fort Madison. In short, Koop raided the coop and landed in the "coop."

Having furnished the primary information leading to the thief's arrest, Blanche is entitled to and has received the Service Bureau reward. An interesting angle in this case is the fact that Blanche joined the Service Bureau only about a month previous to the theft. The reward check represents an excellent return on his investment in the membership.

Feathers on Eggs

Poultry raisers near Missouri Valley, Iowa, were relieved of one worry recently when Albert Radloff was given a five-year sentence in the Fort Madison prison on a charge of stealing poultry belonging to T. E. Henderson, a Service Bureau member living two miles north of that Iowa. Radloff confessed to stealing from a number of farmers in the vicinity. His confession implicated Roy Vanderpool, his son-in-law, and Vanderpool received a similar sentence.

Henderson and his neighbor, C. E. Martens, had suspected Radloff for some time, as they had seen him making rather frequent trips to town with sacks of poultry. On the morning following the theft of Henderson's poultry, Martens was driving to town and overtook Radloff, who was walking toward town with a basket on his arm. Martens invited Radloff to ride with him.

Radloff said he had eggs in the basket, but Martens detected a suspicious flaw in his story, as he could see white feathers thru a hole in the sack which was in the basket, and he had never seen white feathers growing on eggs.

After leaving Radloff at the produce house, Martens returned a little later and examined the hen that Radloff had sold. He felt sure that he recognized it as one of Henderson's flock and he reported accordingly to Henderson on his return home.

T. E. Henderson (holding hen which furnished clue to theft) and C. E. Martens, in front of barn from which poultry was stolen.

Henderson telephoned Sheriff [illegible] Cross, who sent a deputy to investigate Henderson and the deputy to Radloff's home and found more chickens which, when [illegible] in the neighborhood of Henderson's henhouse, showed their feathers with the promises by going to their usual roosting place.

Henderson swore out a warrant for the arrest of Radloff, who confessed when brought before Judge John [illegible] Tinley, in the district court at Iowa. The Service Bureau reward has been divided between Henderson and Martens.

Soil Conservation Plan

(Continued from page 3)

There is yet a good deal of confusion over the use of the 15 per cent figure in determining, on the one hand, the minimum requirement for total soil-conserving acreage in 1936, and, on the other hand, the maximum adjustment from the soil-depleting base on which payment will be made.

Unless you grow sugar beets, tobacco or flax, the first thing to keep in mind is that you can not receive full payments for having a part of your soil-depleting base acreage in soil-conserving crops or for following approved practices unless your entire soil-conserving crop acreage in 1936, including that not representing a reduction in soil-depleting acreage, is at least equivalent to an area 15 per cent as large as your soil-depleting base.

In a large number of cases, that part of the total existing soil-conserving acreage, not representing a reduction of the soil-depleting base, will in itself be large enough to meet the minimum requirement. Farmers in this position can elect to hold their 1936 soil-depleting crop acreage under their base by anywhere from one acre to the maximum, and will receive payments in proportion.

In other cases, the existing soil-conserving acreage is so small that unless there is a substantial addition to it this year from out of the soil-depleting base, it will not come up to the minimum requirement. A farmer in such case will have to make an adjustment in his soil-depleting crop acreage fully adequate to bring him in line with the minimum before he can become eligible for full payment. At the same time, however, he will be paid for each acre of this downward adjustment of his soil-depleting acreage which is necessary to make the minimum.

Maximum 15 Per Cent of Base

In determining the maximum adjustment of soil-depleting acreage on which Class I payment will be made, the figure used also is 15 per cent of the soil-depleting base (that is, for farms which do not raise sugar beets, tobacco or flax). In 1936, you can hold your soil-depleting acreage under your base level by as much as 15 per cent of this base, and you will receive payment for each acre in this adjustment. No payment will be made for soil-conserving shift in excess of 15 per cent of the base. Your downward adjustment can be less than 15 per cent of your base, and you will receive payment in proportion so long as your grand total of soil-conserving crops is equal to the minimum figure already mentioned.

If a farmer fails to have in soil-conserving crops this year an area at least as large as 15 per cent of his soil-depleting base, he will not be eliminated from receiving any payment whatever, but a deduction for underperformance will be made from his total Class I and Class II payments. This deduction will consist of the number of acres by which he fell short of minimum performance multiplied by one and one-half times Class I payment rate established for the farm.

In cases where tobacco, sugar beets and flax are a part of the soil-depleting acreage for the farm, special provisions apply with regard to the minimum requirements for 1936 acreage of soil-conserving crops and the maximum for payments.

Some confusion has arisen as to which soil-conserving acres are to be included in figuring the allowable maximum for Class II payments and which of the new seedings of soil-conserving crops are to be used in figuring actual earned Class II credits. There are two main things to remember in this connection. Only new seedings grown alone or with a nurse crop for pasture or clipping can be included along with old stands of soil-conserving crops in making up the total, which, multiplied by $1 per acre, establishes the allowable maximum Class II payment for the farm.

But new seedings made with nurse crops for harvest, as well as those with nurse crops for pasturing or clipping, are to be considered in computing the actual Class II earnings for approved practices.

Following are questions and answers bearing partly on these points:

1. Q—In 1936, Farmer A has, in addition to corn, a total of 25½ acres of oats, including 6 acres seeded to alfalfa, 28 acres of wheat seeded to red clover, 4½ acres of second-year alfalfa and 30 acres of second-year red clover. Along in June, while the grain is still green, Farmer A clips the oats from the 6 acres seeded to alfalfa. He leaves all of the wheat for harvesting. What would be his Class II payment?

A—As for Class II credits toward payment, Farmer A has 6 acres of new alfalfa seeding qualifying at the official rate of $2 per acre, and 28 acres of red clover seeded with wheat for harvest, qualifying at the rate of $1.50 per acre. Altogether, then, he has a total credit of $54. However, the total allowable Class II payment in his case is $40.50, that is, $1 per acre times 4½ acres of second-year alfalfa plus 6 acres of new alfalfa with nurse crop removed, plus 30 acres of second-year red clover. Thus, Farmer A could not collect more than $40.50 in Class II payments.

2. Q—Supposing Farmer B has a soil-depleting base of 100 acres. This was his soil-depleting acreage in 1935. He also had 12 acres of soil-conserving crops. He desires to qualify for the full Class I payment in 1936. How many acres must he have in soil-conserving crops?

A—Farmer B must have in 1936 at least 15 acres in old or new stands of soil-conserving crops, that is, an area equivalent to 15 per cent of his soil-depleting base of 100 acres. Thus, he might meet the minimum requirement by carrying over to 1936 the 12 acres in soil-conserving crops in 1935 and by adding to them not less than 3 acres more from out of his soil-depleting base.

3. Q—In the foregoing case, would Farmer B be entitled to a Class I payment on the three acres which he shifted from soil-depleting to soil-conserving uses in bringing his total soil-conserving acreage up to the minimum?

A—Yes, Farmer B would be paid on the three acres, and he would be paid additionally for any further diversion up to 15 per cent of his soil-depleting base, that is, up to a total of 15 acres. If he did the latter, he would have 85 acres in soil-depleting crops in 1936 and 27 acres in soil-conserving crops.

4. Q—Supposing Farmer C had 100 acres in soil-depleting crops in 1935, and that the county committee determines his base to be 90 acres for the purpose of the soil conservation program. How many acres must he have in soil-conserving crops in 1936 in order to meet the minimum requirement for payments?

A—It is assumed that in the above case, Farmer C had no soil-conserving crop acreage in 1935. In qualifying this year, therefore, he must first shift 10 acres of last year's soil-depleting acreage into soil-conserving use in order that he will not be above the base given him by the local committee. Then he must shift at least 3½ acres more to reach the minimum 15-per-cent-of-base requirement, that is, in this case, a total of 13½ soil-conserving acres. For so doing, he would be entitled to Class I payment on 3½ acres. The 10 acres representing the committee's adjustment of base from 1935 soil-depleting acres do not count. In computing both the maximum and earned credits for Class II payment, however, the 10 acres would be taken into consideration.

Come in—I'll explain how

D-X protects all upper cylinder parts

DIAMOND D-X LUBRICATING MOTOR FUEL

The Exclusively Different Motor Fuel —it lubricates!

D-X is entirely different from ordinary gasolines because a lubricant or "X" content is specially refined under Diamond patents and *processed into* the fuel. It resists terrific heats of modern motors to actually provide constant lubrication to fast-moving pistons, rings, valves and to upper cylinder walls—friction areas which are not adequately lubricated from the crankcase. Newer motors with high compression ratios, tightly fitted bearings and higher speeds *need* this protection. Older cars, trucks and tractors perform better. D-X provides quicker starting, greater power, increased mileage, while reducing wear and carbon.

For a real saving in dollars and cents—try D-X under the money-back terms of the Diamond Trial Bond. Drive into your nearest D-X or Diamond Station—you'll like the friendly, intelligent, quick service.

Costs No More THAN Non-Lubricating Gasolines

MID-CONTINENT PETROLEUM CORPORATION
TULSA, OKLAHOMA WATERLOO, IOWA

TANK TRUCK DELIVERY TO YOUR DOOR

Virtually every farm home in Iowa is on the route of a Diamond truck for a constant supply of Diamond Products, including guaranteed Diamond 760 Motor Oil.

The Tank Truck

NEWS FROM YOUR CONOCO AGENT

Keeping Tractor Expenses Low

New Alloyed Oil Made to Hold Up Under Hardest Farm Work

The lean years we have passed through taught farmers one thing about lubricating oils—that it is poor economy to buy cheap oils that use up faster and make junk out of a good tractor.

The best lubricating oil costs very little in comparison with the cost of a new tractor.

One of the finest motor oils ever put on the market for farm use is Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil, made by 60-year-old Continental Oil Company and sold by Conoco Agents everywhere.

This oil has been in use for years and farmers say it is the most economical oil they ever used from the standpoint of long service between drains as well as cutting motor wear.

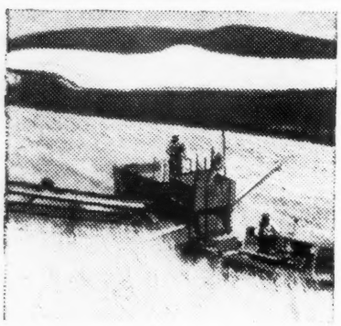
Conoco Germ Processed Oil is quite different from other oils. It is alloyed, much as metals are, to give it special lubricating qualities that plain mineral motor oils do not have. After the oil is refined and purified, a small quantity of patented Germ Essence is added to it.

This alloying makes the oil stick tighter to metal, which oil-plates motor parts permanently. It also gives the oil extra oiliness, which decreases friction, and gives greater load-carrying ability. Germ Processed Oil cuts wear on all bearings because it can hold metal surfaces apart even under the heavy loads caused by starting, sudden acceleration and hard pulling. You can see why this oil helps you avoid repairs and makes your tractor last more years.

You make another saving by being able to run more hours with Germ Processed Oil. Unless a dust storm makes you drain extra early, you should get a third to a half more hours with this oil than with plain mineral oils.

Conoco Germ Processed Motor Oil gives better protection and service in cars and trucks, too. It's a money-saver for every farmer.

Your Conoco Agent can supply you with this oil in barrels, in 5-gallon handy buckets and in dust-proof 1 and 5 quart cans.



To the Tank Truck: For the past several years I have been experimenting with different oils with the idea of finding a satisfactory oil—an oil that would be satisfactory from a standpoint of lubrication and cost.

This summer I was induced to try your Germ Processed Oil and I am pleased to give you the results of my experiment after using four barrels of your oil. During previous trials with other standard brands of oil I found that the maximum running hours I could secure from these oils was around 60 hours.

When I started to use Germ Processed Oil I watched it closely and found that after having run 60 hours it was still in good condition. I continued to run on this oil for more than 100 hours, then at the time I drained your oil, I found it to be in better condition than the other oils I had used which only ran a maximum of 60 hours. C. R. Campbell, Idaho Falls, Idaho.

"Greased Pigs"

Smear rubbing posts with Conoco Axle Grease and your hogs will not suffer as much from lice. This grease resists water, and rain will not wash it off.

Conoco Axle Grease is only one of 14 Conoco lubricants and greases that are needed on the farm. Your Conoco Agent can supply you with a fine quality lubricant for every farm need, from greasing hogs to lubricating a cream separator.

CONOCO PRODUCTS
HELP KEEP FARM EXPENSES DOWN
MOTOR OILS
MOTOR FUELS
CONOCO
LUBRICANTS
FOR FARM USES
CONTINENTAL OIL COMPANY · Est. 1875

Hear Carveth Wells on The Conoco Radio Program, "Exploring America" Sundays over WHO, Des Moines—10:30 A. M.

1935-36 Corn Loans Cease

A total of 15,847,665 bushels of corn was sealed under the federal government's 1935-36 corn loan program, which terminated April 1. This program enabled Iowa farmers to borrow approximately $7,131,449.

During the last few days of the sealing period, warehouse certificates representing as much as 300,000 bushels were received at the agricultural offices in one day.

Altho loans made after April 1, 1936, are not eligible for discount with the Commodity Credit Corporation, Iowa's official sealers will continue to issue warehouse certificates to applicants who have arranged to have them financed by some other lending agency.

Partial releases of sealed corn as allowed under former corn loan programs are not permitted this year. It is possible, however, for borrowers having more than one warehouse certificate as security for a loan on one crib of corn to release the corn covered by a single certificate by paying the amount due thereon, to apply on the note. The certificate released must cover a separate compartment in the crib.

Borrowers wishing to sell and deliver sealed corn prior to payment of note and release of warehouse certificate may do so only upon written permission of the local bank or Commodity Credit Corporation. The sealer is required to reinspect the corn and remove the state seal from the crib.

When permission is granted to a borrower to pay his loan from the proceeds of the sale of his corn, the local bank or the Commodity Credit Corporation must be responsible for forwarding the original copy of the warehouse certificate to the secretary of the local warehouse board for cancellation.

H. C. Aaberg, assistant secretary of agriculture, who is in charge of Iowa's corn loan program, advises borrowers wishing to pay their loans before certificates are released or seals removed to report their intentions to their bankers. In the event the paper is held by the Commodity Credit Corporation, the borrower should request the corporation to return the loan documents to the local bank for collection.

Steady Wool Market

Little change in the domestic wool market during the next few months is in prospect in view of small supplies in the United States and strong foreign demand, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in its current report on world wool prospects.

The new domestic clip will not become available in large volume until May and June. Production in this country is expected to be about the same as in 1935, when the output was 429,000,000 pounds, including pulled wool.

Prices at the close of the second series of 1936 wool sales at London in late March were 5 to 7½ per cent higher than at the close of the preceding series on January 30. Demand from English and continental European buyers was good. Prices in the southern hemisphere have advanced steadily during most of the season, and only a small carry-over is in prospect in most of the selling centers.

On March 1, apparent supplies of the 1935-36 clip in the five principal wool producing countries of the southern hemisphere were 24 per cent smaller than on March 1, 1935, and 10 per cent smaller than the five-year average for that date.

The report points out also that despite increased purchases by European countries, raw materials have not piled up in consuming countries, the wool having gone rapidly into manufacture. Wool manufacturing activity was high in the United States during the first quarter of this year, altho consumption was somewhat below the unusually high level of the last half of 1935.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND
FAMOUS FOR 100 YEARS
SLICKERS
SUITS and HATS
THE FARMER'S CHOICE SINCE 1836
TOWER'S Fish Brand
Wet weather Garments have a 100 year reputation for comfort, reliability and durability. Low cost combined with high quality built this reputation.
For Street Wear buy the new HANDICOAT
SOLD BY ALL GOOD DEALERS
Write for Catalog M3
A. J. TOWER CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

YOUR HORSES work as never before with the extra comfort of BOYT AIR-CUSHION COLLAR
DOES MORE COSTS LESS NOT Inflated
New cushion principle (not inflated) prevents and cures sore shoulders. Greatest collar improvement in years. Easiest to fit. Breathes constantly. Keeps cooler and drier. Wears longer—costs less. Becomes more comfortable with use. Don't buy ANY collar or harness till you get Boyt's FREE book. Write today.
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BOYT AIR-CUSHION NECK PAD
Boyt Air-Cushion Neck Pad positively prevents top neck sores because soft and springy. Cushions weight of collar and implement. Cool and comfortable, due to steady air circulation. Cures bad sores quickly because keeps clean and massages. Quickly detached, cleaned and changed. No pressure or friction. Send for sensational trial offer.
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BOYT HARNESS CO.
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If you are planning on building send for FREE crib blueprints with list of materials required. "MEYER" CUP ELEVATOR Simplest — strongest — most practical. No short turns. 50 bu. in 3 minutes. Set in crib before you pay. Choice of 3 styles. You save money. Send for FREE catalog and crib plans.
The Meyer Mfg. Co., Box 1165 Morton, Ill.
FORDS MILKER
Write MYERS-SHERMAN CO.
2230 S. UNION AVE.—CHICAGO

FREE HELPS FOR THE HOMEMAKER

Somewhere on an upper shelf of a cupboard in every farm home is a collection of recipes, "how to do it" booklets, clippings and other items which help a lot in the job of running a household. Farm women who want to add to this collection may check the following bulletins prepared by various manufacturers and we'll see that copies are sent them.

- ☐ High-Power Modern Oil Stoves
- ☐ Oil-Burning Refrigerator
- ☐ Gelatin Desserts

Check the booklets you want, put your name and address below, and mail to Homemaking Helps, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

Name .....

Town .....

State .....

Voice of the Farm

Discussion Page for Farm People

Up the Wrong Tree

To the Editor: . . . I think Mr. Wallace has been barking up the wrong tree all this time. He has the ability to handle the tariff, and he and Cordell Hull should both put their time on reduction of tariffs so we can buy a binder for $120 instead of $240, and so on down the line.

One of the last things the Republicans did was to raise the tariff on steel. Congress gave Roosevelt power to lower it 50 per cent, but he hasn't done it. Roosevelt sent Hull over the world to get reciprocity and made a deal with Canada that does not help the farmer any.

Now, we were the first to build this robber tariff wall, so let's lead in kicking it down and have a tariff for revenue only. Our depression really started with the Fordney-McCumber tariff of 1932. . . .—J. E. Farris, Buchanan County, Iowa.

We agree that tariffs should be reduced. If we want to sell to other nations, we'll have to buy from them. Mr. Farris should note, however, that farm machinery is on the free list, and that rates on pig-iron, steel products, etc., were reduced under the reciprocal treaty with Belgium.—Editor.

Tax Exempt Farms

To the Editor: . . . Conserve the fertility of farm land . . . by giving every farmer an exemption from taxes on eighty acres, regardless of the size of the farm, provided he will take 15 per cent of his corn land out of corn production and seed it to red clover, alfalfa or other legumes.

These exempted taxes could be made up by making every producer pay a sales tax of $1 per hundred on all fat cattle and hogs sold for market. This would supply funds to replace county funds, and we could exempt every farmer from county taxes on eight acres. . . .

Under the AAA, the large farmers got benefit payments all the way from $400 to as high as $10,000, while the forty-acre farmers got absolutely nothing, because, in most cases, their corn and hog bases were too small to qualify. —Henry Begalske, Fayette County, Iowa.

Everybody wants to help the man on the family sized farm. But what is the best way?—Editor.

"Nothing to It"

To the Editor: About this soil conservation plan, in talking with farmers, we're all agreed that there is nothing to it, but we'll sign if they pay $12 an acre. . . . This law won't work without hogs, and there has to be a corn-hog program. Corn belt states are working on a new plan to put a price on hogs and to start it next year. . . .—Albert Shearer, Stark County, Illinois.

Tobacco states are talking about a reduction program thru cooperative state action. Possibly corn belt states might do the same.—Editor.

Alfalfa in Pastures

To the Editor: What happens from inclusion of alfalfa in pasture mixtures is that when it turns drouthy, alfalfa is all that grows, and bloat ensues. This happens on irrigated pastures as well when fall water is short.

I see that timothy is still recommended, in spite of the fact that it has a very poor comeback, does not compare with brome or orchard grass for deep rootage against drouth or leaving turf for after tillage or continued pasture growth.—L. Ogilvy, Colorado.

Let's have some other comments on recommendations for pasture mixtures. Seeding time is past for this spring, but we might as well be figuring what to do next time we seed down.—Editor.

Three-Cent Hogs

To the Editor: To the man who says farmers don't want the AAA, I will say if it has been so detrimental to you, why don't you bring those hogs that you are selling at present prices and let me have them at three cents, and also corn at 12 cents? If you don't like the AAA, you shouldn't belly-ache about taking prices the way they were before the AAA was started. . . .—Gene Nelson, Guthrie County, Iowa.

Most folks who object to the AAA are still quite willing to take the higher prices that the AAA secured.—Editor.

Graduated Land Tax

To the Editor: A graduated tax on land farmed over 100 acres, and very nearly prohibitive on any over 200 acres, should be good. The tax money should be used in bonuses to farmers who farm well, seeding grass and practicing erosion control. . . .—Interested Reader, Dallas County, Iowa.

But some 1,000-acre farms in rough country don't produce as much or require as much labor as 100 acres in Dallas county.—Editor.

For More Grass

To the Editor: Millions of acres in America are being exhausted by being planted to corn, cotton and wheat, instead of grass, hay and legumes, that would replenish rather than exhaust the soil. Less wheat, corn, cotton and hogs means less soil exhausting crops, more hay, legumes, cattle and milk. Instead of crops that are bad for the land and can not be sold profitably, there'd be crops that could be sold, that are needed, and that conserve the soil.

We are on the danger line. Over 100,000,000 acres of farm land have been destroyed; 125,000,000 acres have lost most of the top soil, and 100,000,000 acres are already subject to heavy erosion. . . .

The old invalidated AAA plan paid farmers for reducing rather than for producing such crops as hay and legumes to conserve and replenish the soil. Such a plan is destructive rather than constructive. We need a sound program based on abundance instead of scarcity.—Hiram Stickel, Dallas County, Iowa.

Mr. Stickel should like the new soil conservation plan. Of course, the AAA did give farmers a chance to expand grass and legume acreage, and many took advantage of that opportunity.—Editor.

More Hired Men

To the Editor: I am just a laboring man, and I have worked horses and tractors both. I think that to help the farmer and everybody else we should make the farmers all cut down their farming to 160 acres to a farmer, and then have to hire a man so many days out of a month. . . . That would give some of us men a little chance. . . .—William H. Peters, York County, Nebraska.

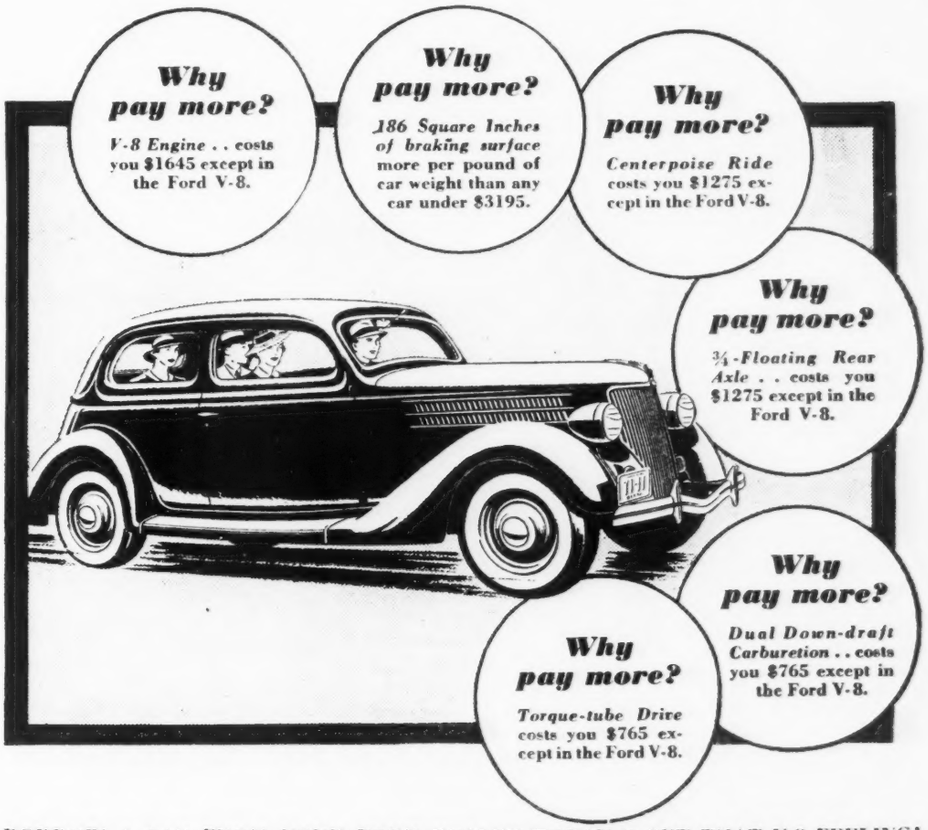
Maybe we'd do better if we could get industrial production and city pay-rolls up so that farmers would need to hire more men to produce for city consumption.—Editor.

Not just 3 or 4 "Talking Points" but A Whole Car Full of High Priced Features

YOU simply can't judge the Ford V-8 by its low price. In many vital respects it is built differently from any other car. This difference results in values which compare with those you find only in cars costing hundreds of dollars more.

These features are basic advantages not superficial "talking points" of questionable value or importance. Many of these extra values can be measured in dollars and cents. *All* of them are vitally important to *you*, because they give you performance, riding comfort, ease of handling, safety and operating economy *far beyond the price you pay*.

You can't judge this Ford V-8 from a distance, either. Only by driving it can you know what these extra values mean in all around satisfaction. Why not do that today? Just 'phone your Ford dealer.



FORD V-8

Performance With Economy

Terms as low as $25 a month, after down-payment, under UCC 5% a month plans. $510 and up. FOB Detroit, including Safety Glass throughout in every body type. Standard accessory group extra.

BORROW A CAR FROM YOUR FORD DEALER TODAY • GET THAT V-8 FEELING!

Springtime Has Come

You and spring are two subjects in which you are vitally interested just now as you plan your spring wardrobe. This is a season of riotous color; dresses are made up in vivid reds and blacks and yellows or smart and sleek in neutral shades, such as blue, gray or beige, and thrown in startling relief by touches of color at throat and wrist and waistline in the shape of a scarf, a collar or a jabot, a deep cuff or a twisted sash. Bangles are carried over from winter and take the form of gold chains across plain or softly draped necklines, and pearls, large or small, softly glowing in cream or pink, have never been better.

If you are going to have a suit this spring, it will be either mannishly tailored or made up with swagger coat. The very smartest are three-piece ones, combining tailored skirt, mannish-cut jacket and long over-swagger. Tweed, check or herringbone designs are good, with gray and its shades foremost in favor.

Hats are going in for flowers and intriguing little veils that may be gathered up so that they cover only one eye, float enchantingly all about the brim, or are tied up in a perky, misty bow, high in the crown in the back. Hats may be of a variety of smart materials—stitched silk, Baku, rough straw and felt are especially smart, the felts carrying their share of veiling and flowers. The sailor model is good for those who find just the right angle to tip it.

Paris and New York have gone practical this spring and endorsed as very smart the one good dress with several variations in the form of different neck arrangements. In our page of spring numbers we have included one of the smartest collections possible, with No. 2947 as the foundation dress and No. 2839 offering several ideas to change its appearance entirely. For still another arrangement a three-string necklace of pearls slipped just over the tiny standing neckband is charming. If you are one of the smaller women, you couldn't do better than to make up No. 2947 in gray or navy blue and plan variating touches in red, pink or lacey white.

No. 3240—A simple, becoming home frock that you'll wear every day. It is not a bit difficult to sew. Fresh dots, tiny checks, flowery designs and stripes in sheers and sports cottons are lovely for this model. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires three and one-eighth yards of 39-inch material and three-fourths yard of two-inch ribbon for bow.

No. 3316—This crepe silk print is so very simple, yet exceedingly well balanced and slimming for the heavier figure. It achieves a new spring look by jabot additions at the front. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires four and one-half yards of 39-inch material.

No. 3092—A charming crepe silk print to freshen your wardrobe.

(Continued on page 21)

Never were navy and gray shoes better. Hose are blossoming out, too, with shades of blue predominating. Gloves and bag may match shoes, suit or hat. If your costume matches in color, with perhaps the one relieving touch on the hat, it is smart to match your bag to that, for there may be monotony in the smartest costume if only one color is used.

The trend of skirts is still on the "up and up" Alarmingly so! Fourteen to sixteen inches for street and daytime wear makes us fearful lest the knobby knees may again come into evidence on the fashion scene.

Pictorial SECTION

APRIL
25
1936

↑ Popular radio stars are Fibber McGee and Molly (Marian and Jim Jordan). The little woman puts the damper on Fibber's tall tales in a most amusing and effective way. You can hear them every Monday night at 7 p. m. CST, NBC-WJZ network.

↑ This Swiss milkman and well-trained dogteam, a common sight on streets in picturesque Switzerland, would start a riot if he appeared in an American city.

Poised dramatically atop a bluff, Chief Crows Heart, American Indian, inspects one of Uncle Sam's newest national parks, Roosevelt Park in North Dakota. →

SELF-MADE CHIC FOR YOU

What Fun it Is to Make Your Own!

Keep every summer "date" in a knee-length swagger coat such as No. R5534 which will enhance your dressiest or sportiest frocks. Think of it, you can knit it yourself! Choose Germantown wool in white or pastels. You'll find it knits up quickly. It's light weight but gives just the warmth you need. In the pattern you will find complete instructions for making the swagger coat shown, in sizes 16 to 18 and 38 to 40. Price 10c. ↓

Ready to go at a moment's notice is No. R9781, a summery soft-line frock. Isn't it freshness personified? Its details flattering to both the slender and matronly figure include a cool, open throat, flaring sleeves and youthful off-shoulder yoke. In a wash fabric it's a wardrobe "dependable". It's the simple frock like this that always looks most appealing in summer, especially with a big hat. Designed for sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Price 15c. ↓

↑ Be known for your matchless chic with a smart pair of matching accessories such as the hat and bag shown as No. R5559. Note how prettily shaped is the hat and how tricky the bag. You would adore them in white or pastels. They're quickly crocheted in guimpe (a very fine cord thread) and are summery, light and cool. In the pattern are complete instructions for making the set. See how easily skillful fingers can supply chic. Priced 10c.

"Pleats to the front of her, pleats to the back" and plenty of good times in view for a youthful dress, No. R9762. It's a perfect frock for runabout wear. Choose this shirtmaker style for its slim, trim, action-loving lines if it's to lead a busy life. Either a plain material or a neatly-figured one in wash material is an excellent selection for it. Then wooden buttons and belt buckle to contrast, and you have a smart frock. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Priced 15c. (Right) →

Mistress Gad-About or Stay-at-Home will welcome the cool simplicity of a dainty, airy frock such as No. R9772. It always looks fresh even on the wiltiest of "dog days". Any wash silk or cotton is appropriate, whether dotted, checked or plain. Note the new "girdle" effect. Many women take this style and repeat it in various colors, so well do they like its becoming style. Sizes 14 to 20 and 32 to 42. Priced 15c. →

"Company's coming!" so out with your best dresser scarf, crocheted this easy way. It's the kind so many homemakers have requested on this, their page of dress and home styles. Yes, humble string makes the dainty medallions which, when joined, make a bedspread or buffet set. It's an ideal sort of pick-me-up work for summer days when you want something not too exacting. In No. R5560 you will find complete instructions for making the square shown. 10c. →

Enclosed please find _____ for

patterns: No. _____, Size _____

No. _____, Size _____

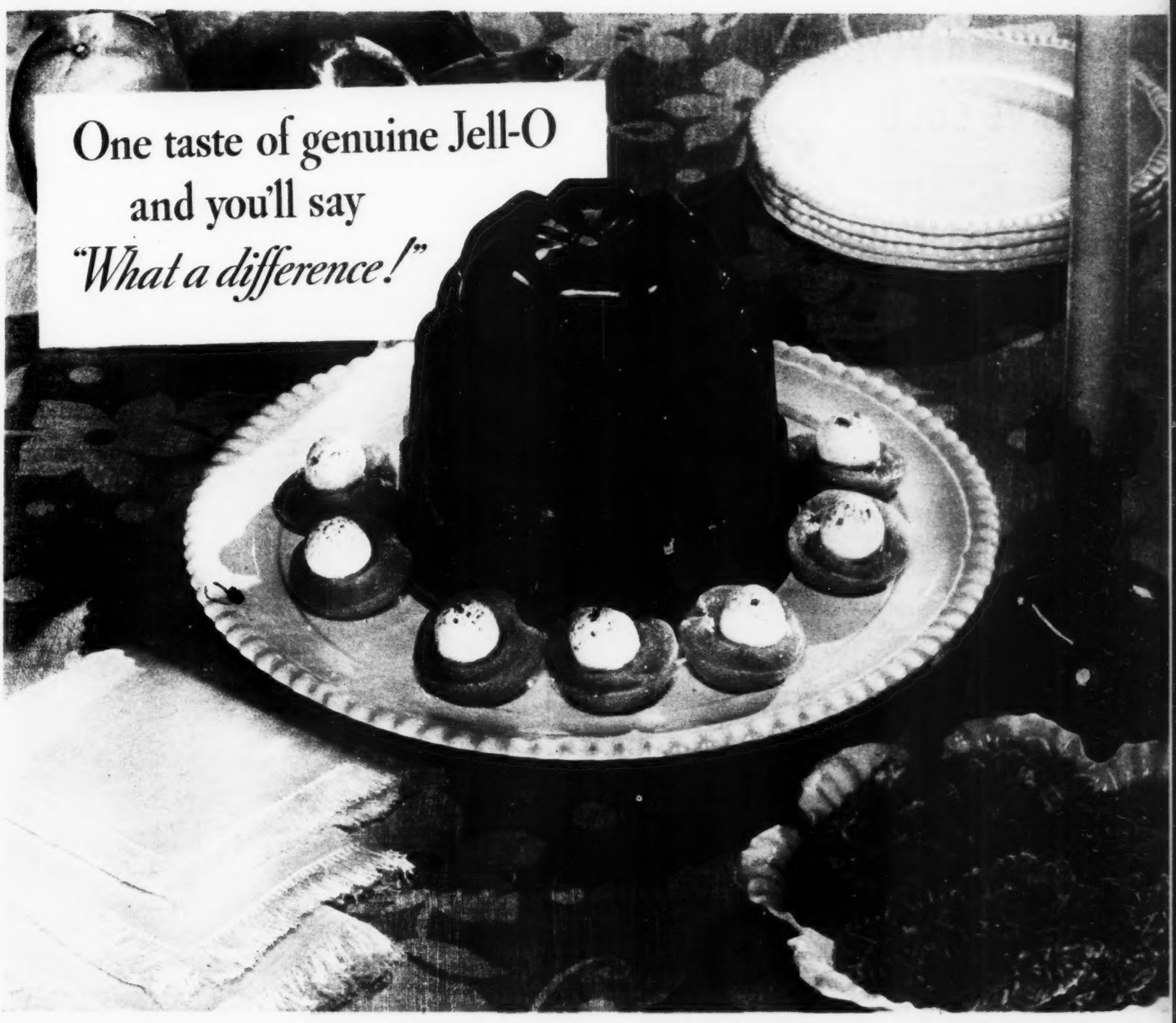
No. _____, Size _____

Please send to:

Name _____ Route _____

City _____ State _____

Order Patterns Through Pattern Dept. of This Paper



NO OTHER GELATIN DESSERT GIVES YOU THAT

extra-rich fruit flavor!

YOU'RE missing something—if you haven't tried the new extra-rich Jell-O! It's so much deeper-flavored than any gelatin dessert you've ever known!

Take Lime Jell-O . . . here's the elusive taste of real limes! Distinctive as the tart juice that pours from the little green fruit in your own squeezer!

This extra-rich *deep* flavor is due to Jell-O's secret process which unites fruit flavor with every crystal—instead of merely mixing it in. No other gelatin dessert is made by this process—no other has the same true-to-the-fruit taste!

And none of Jell-O's flavor is wasted when the crystals are dissolved. Jell-O dissolves in water only slightly hotter than lukewarm. The flavor can't float off on clouds of steam.

Try all six luscious flavors—every one is extra-rich. But . . . tell the grocer that you want *genuine* Jell-O . . . a product of General Foods.

CLEVER GARNISHES

Set flavor against flavor—color against color—if you want a smart effect in foods. Halves of apricots and balls of cream cheese give perfect contrast with the glistening mold of Lime Jell-O shown above.

For a garnish of loveliest pastel sea-green, chill part of your Lime Jell-O until syrupy, place in a bowl of cracked ice or ice water, and then whip with the egg beater until fluffy. Pile around the mold like whipped cream, and decorate with strips of glistening preserved ginger.

Six extra-rich flavors: Strawberry, Raspberry, Cherry, Orange, Lemon, Lime. FREE . . . Recipe Book. Write to Jell-O, Dept. MF-46, General Foods, Battle Creek, Mich. If you live in Canada, address: General Foods, Ltd., Cobourg, Ont.

Tune in every Sunday night!

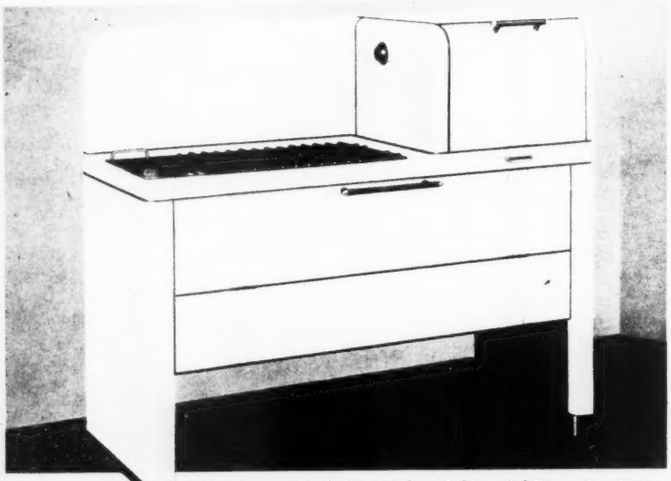
JACK BENNY—On the air for Jell-O, with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker and Johnny Green's orchestra. 6 o'clock Central Time, 9:30 Mountain, NBC network.

1. NOT THAT KIND! I WANT GENUINE JELL-O!

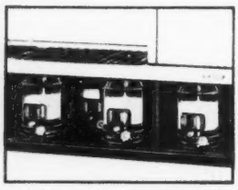
2. NO OTHER GELATIN DESSERT HAS JELL-O'S EXTRA-RICH FLAVOR!

3. REAL JELL-O FOR ME—EVERY TIME!

ONLY PERFECTION OIL RANGES HAVE SUCH *beauty*



Five-burner Perfection Modern Cabinet Oil Range No. R-879, one of twenty-three new High-Power Perfections



The panel concealing the burners opens neatly against the lower front of the range.

ONLY PERFECTION HAS HIGH-POWER BURNER SPEED . . . CLEANLINESS AND PRECISE REGULATION . . .

● THIS LOVELY modern Perfection oil range, finished in sparkling, cream-white porcelain enamel, has beauty that goes deeper than appearance. It is the beauty of honest design for convenient use, easy care and the satisfactory performance for which Perfection stoves have always been known.

Every part of the range is easy to use, easy to keep clean. You will like the smooth surfaces and rounded corners and the removable tray beneath the burners.

Enjoy modern refrigeration. Chill foods economically, and make ice cubes with a SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerator — a twin with the range in design.

The three outstanding features of convenience are: a roomy, porcelain-lined, "live-heat" oven, built at convenient elbow height to save stooping; a two-gallon, unbreakable fuel reservoir, concealed, yet easily removed for filling; and High-Power burners.

Concealed by a hinged front panel, there are five of these remarkable burners. Each is easy to light and responds instantly to a touch of its control wheel, offering a complete choice of clean, dependable cooking heats, from simmering to broiling speed.

See your dealer's display of beautiful new Perfection oil stoves. There are sizes for every purpose, at prices that will please you. Send for our free, illustrated booklets.

PERFECTION HIGH-POWER *Oil Stoves*

The mark of quality

Be sure to get High-Power burner speed, cleanliness and precise regulation. This paper label on one burner identifies Perfection High-Power Oil Stoves.

PERFECTION STOVE COMPANY
7709-A Platt Ave., Cleveland, O.

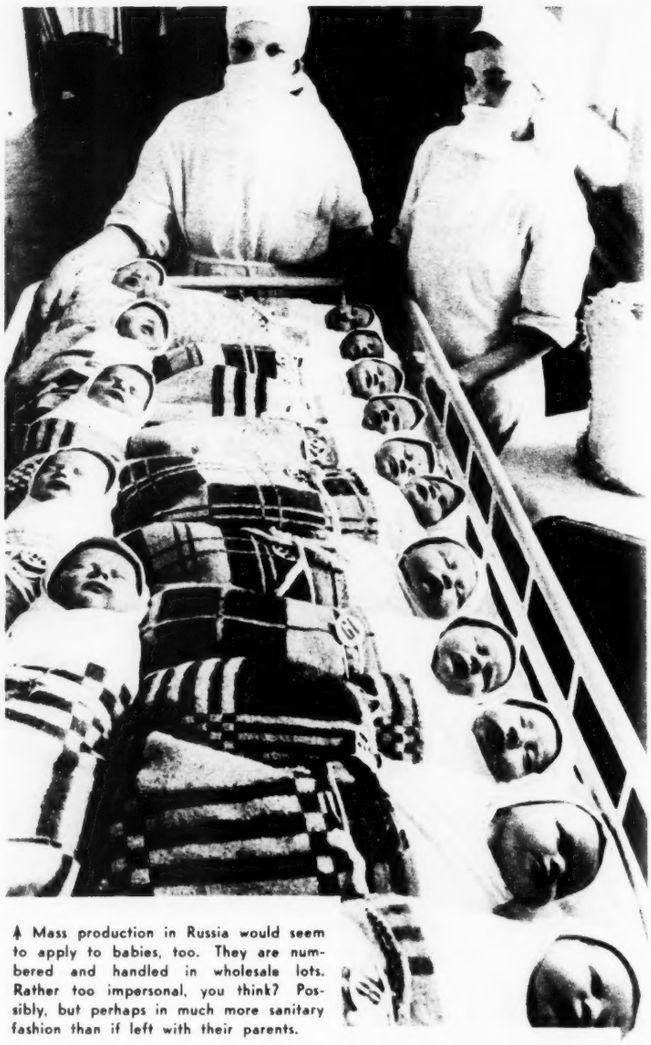
☐ Please send me the new High-Power PERFECTION booklet showing modern oil stoves.

☐ Also SUPERFEX Oil Burning Refrigerator booklet.

Name _____

St. or R. F. D. _____

Post Office _____ *State* _____



↑ Mass production in Russia would seem to apply to babies, too. They are numbered and handled in wholesale lots. Rather too impersonal, you think? Possibly, but perhaps in much more sanitary fashion than if left with their parents.

↑ "Play Ball!" Bill Terry, Manager and first baseman of the New York Giants, is ready for his 21st year of professional baseball. Good luck, Bill. Whether we root for your team or not this summer we know your contributions to the game will add excitement to the season.

← "Most beautiful girl in sports" is title given to Sonja Henie, Norwegian queen of figure skaters. The epitome of grace, she glides over the ice with the greatest of ease to happy landings.

COUNTRY AIR

By A FARM WOMAN

IT bothered me considerably to ride along the country road on April Fool's day, with the heater turned on and to see at the same time the slant of afternoon tree shadows pointing so directly east—over the banks of snow. There is a certain feeling that can not be analyzed which we have about seasons that make us sniff the air and say, "It feels like an October day," "There's a sting of January in the air," or "It's just like May today." If suddenly brought back to Iowa from a tiny planet, we could tell almost to a day just what time of year it happened to be.

This seasonal feeling is what causes us to be homesick when we go to new climates. We become accustomed to a certain planting or harvesting season when the shadows are slanting in a certain direction. We expect certain sky effects—the hazen blues of haying time, the heavy grays for corn husking, and, as true Iowans, we would feel uneasy without them.

That's why I hope by the time I'm eighty that they'll find some place other than California for retired Iowa farmers to spend their dotage. I'm not awfully tired of sunshine all the year around. Things have to get a lot down at the heel in order to look all spruced up by contrast. That is if you're an Iowan that's seen the snows of many Januarys, the mud of many Marches and the tender green of many Aprils. (Florida papers please copy.)

Which bit of possibly inaccurate philosophy makes the new paint and the wall-paper that are finally going on appear all the more lovely in contrast to the sadly down-at-the-heel stuff that has done duty far too long a time for either good health or good housekeeping. It's a mess that I can accept cheerfully because of its entirely constructive future.

I'm always glad for my furniture when we get things straightened up again. It's been years since most of it knew proud youth. And the way it hangs its head with patched plaster, paint pails and wall-paper scraps scattered about is more than pathetic to witness. Only the stately antique drop-leaf table holds its dignity in the face of such humiliating surroundings. Most of the things will be very glad to get a good rub-down, maybe a new cushion or a new slip cover, and slide back to their accustomed places and self-respect.

Furniture, even of the humblest sort, with which we daily live takes on a sort of personality. One woman whose circumstances require frequent movings always covers her ironing board afresh before she goes to the new place. There is nothing so distressing to her as a poor, defenseless ironing board rearing a scratched head over a pile of upturned table legs as the moving van goes by.

We have continued to enjoy our radio as we did during the "other winter" of 1936. I confess that my heartiest response came to Boake Carter's commentary on the Hauptmann case. (WBBM, 6:45 daily.) He pointed in no uncertain words to the disagreeable ramifications which have grown up in connection with a trial instigated for purposes far removed from politics.

Far be it from me to have formed an opinion on the case itself. I was not in a position to either know or to pass judgment. Better that my mind be busied with the details of some constructive matter that might save the lives of many thru a better knowledge of dietary habits, of safer driving, or the means of combating a common cold. Much better than to attempt to follow the sordid political web that the human spiders spin over this case would it be to put my mind to a study of the merit system for holding public office, or to informing myself of the almost unbelievable annual waste of ten million dollars of rural school funds in the state of Iowa, because of ox-cart methods of administration.

When as a people we learn to apply our minds in a constructive manner, such a radio program as the vivid "March of Time" will know better than to dramatize the electrocution of a man almost before the body is cold—in order that our morbid curiosity may be tickled and entertained.

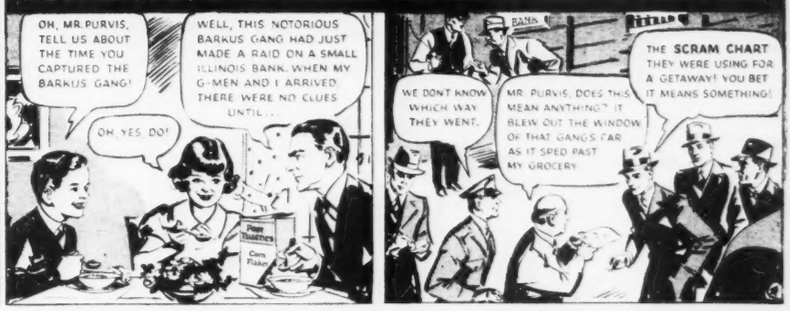
There has been no radio program for months which has amused or delighted me more than the Chicago University Round Table the other morning. (WMAQ, 9:15 a. m., Sundays.) A student editor of a campus publication discussed with a professor the new organization of the "Veterans of Future Wars." The wholly illogical idea of planning for the bonus, the "Future Gold Star Mothers" trip to future battlefields, the "Keepers of the Homefires" and so on are so deliciously logical and ironical that it ought to burn into the mind of every sane person with all of the force and fire of a Biblical prophecy.

Prayer and peace propaganda do not appear to get very far in combating the activities of the munitions makers and the traditionally militant minded citizens of this country of ours. But irony and satire may snap us out of our apathy—we hate being made fun of—to the point at which we'll actually begin to think about these clean limbed boys of ours, inevitably consecrated and traditionally reared to die on a battlefield. Paradoxical, isn't it? Like killing little pigs, so we could afford to raise other pigs. But that plan seemed to work out very satisfactorily. And so may this paradoxical plan for the "Veterans of Future Wars."

The Inside Story of MELVIN PURVIS AMERICA'S NO.1 G-MAN

MELVIN PURVIS, formerly ace G-Man of the Department of Justice, who directed the capture of Dillinger, "Pretty Boy" Floyd, "Baby Face" Nelson, and many others. Mr. Purvis herein reveals the methods used in capturing criminals. Names have, of course, been changed. This inside story is published as proof that CRIME DOES NOT PAY.

THE SCRAM CHART, OR HOW AMERICA'S ACE G-MAN CAPTURED THE BARKUS GANG



HERE'S HOW A SCRAM CHART WORKS. SEVERAL DAYS BEFORE THE ROBBERY, THE BANDIT CAR DRIVES CAREFULLY OVER THE ROUTE PLANNED FOR THE GET-AWAY, SELECTING LITTLE-USED ROADS. EXACT MILEAGES ARE NOTED ON THE CHART. WHEN THE BANDIT CAR DRIVES UP TO THE BANK, THE MILEAGE GAUGE IS SET AT ZERO. WHEN THE CAR ROARS AWAY FROM THE SCENE OF THE ROBBERY, A BANDIT CALLS OFF THE MILEAGES AT WHICH TURNS ARE TO BE MADE..... "3 10THS OF A MILE, RIGHT TURN.... 2 1-2 MILES, LEFT TURN," ETC.

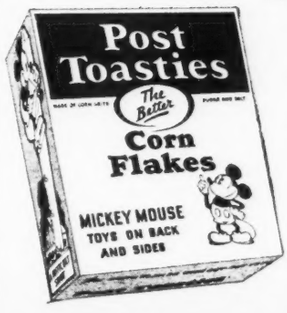
AT THE CROSSROADS

JOIN MY JUNIOR G-MEN!

BOYS AND GIRLS!.. I'LL SEND YOU FREE THIS REGULATION SIZE JUNIOR G-MAN BADGE... ENROLL YOU ON THE SECRET ROLL OF MY JUNIOR G-MEN... AND SEND YOU A BIG EXCITING BOOK THAT TELLS YOU ALL ABOUT CLUES, SECRET CODES, INVISIBLE WRITING, SELF-DEFENSE... OTHER "INSIDE" INFORMATION THAT ONLY G-MEN KNOW... READ BELOW HOW TO JOIN AND GET THESE AND MY OTHER FREE GIFTS!

Try Crisp, Crunchy Post Toasties

—the finest breakfast treat ever!



COME on, everybody—join Melvin Purvis and enjoy a delicious bowl of POST TOASTIES! Mm! How you will go for those crisp, golden flakes made from the tender, sweet little hearts of the corn—where most of the flavor is. Each golden flake is toasted *double* crisp—that's why Post Toasties keeps its crunchy goodness *longer* in milk or cream.

Get *your* Post Toasties now!... and join the Junior G-Men! Melvin Purvis wants *you* as a member... so send the coupon now!

Post Toasties is a Post Cereal, made by General Foods.

© G. F. Corp., 1936

To join, send coupon with 2 Post Toasties box-tops to Melvin Purvis. He'll send official Junior G-Man badge, Instruction Manual, and tell you how to get OTHER FREE GIFTS!

GIRLS DIVISION JUNIOR G-MAN DEPT.

PIN BADGE FOR GIRLS DIVISION

W. F. 4-25-36

MELVIN PURVIS,
c/o Post Toasties, Dept. WF, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me the Official Badge, Instruction Manual, and catalog of FREE PRIZES. Here are my 2 Post Toasties box-tops. Boy ( ) Girl ( ).

Name _____

Address _____

_____

(Offer expires Dec. 31, 1936 and is good only in U.S.A.)

Modernize Your Kitchen At These Amazing Prices

NATION-WIDE NESCO PRODUCTS WEEK May 11 to 23

NESCO Introductory Offer

$8.95

We want you to know what's new in kitchening—glossy white, trimmed in black, with brilliant red knobs—stainless, acid resisting, flare-bottomed to save fuel. They come in sets like that shown here.

$6.95

NESCO *Stainless* Enameled Ware

Look at this practical and beautiful assortment, at the remarkable Nation-Wide NESCO Products WEEK Price of $8.95. You must see them.

To be up-to-date, kitchen and pantry equipment must match. For Nation-Wide NESCO Products WEEK, NESCO dealers are showing the NESCO Kitchen and Pantry Ensemble.

Regular Value $8.30

NESCO *Garden Girl* Japanned Ware

Get it in the same black, white and red as the Enameled group above. See what is offered at the right. The Cake Cover and Salver Set may be obtained separately for **$1.29.** Regular Value, $1.65.

A NESCO PRODUCT

NESCO *DeLuxe* Kerosene Range

Only during NESCO Products WEEK will this price prevail. This beautiful, modern, black and white Kerosene Range is a delight to every housewife and at this price a possibility in nearly every home. It is clean, efficient, economical, quick. NESCO Dealers are eager to explain its safe and easy operation and point out the modern features so practical and so essential to meal preparation.

$49.95

SEND 50c for 75c Value, 2¾-Pint SAUCE PAN Test in your kitchen acid resisting, stainless quality of new NESCO Enameled Ware. Pours right or left. Quick-heating flare bottom. Send for Sauce Pan and literature describing other NESCO utilities.

NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING COMPANY
312 North Twelfth Street Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Ask Your Dealer to Demonstrate NESCO DE LUXE KEROSENE RANGE

Farm Women don't need reducing exercises!

● There are plenty of tasks to exercise a farm woman's muscles—washing by hand is the hardest of them all. The Maytag has brought washday freedom to nearly a million farm homes. It is the preferred washer of all rural America. The one-piece, cast-aluminum tub, the Gyratator washing action, originated by Maytag, the Roller Water Remover are representative of the Maytag's many distinctive advantages and fine construction.

GASOLINE OR ELECTRIC POWERED

Maytag was the first self-powered washer. It has a simple, dependable, washer engine built for the woman to operate. Ask the nearest dealer to show you a Maytag and explain the easy payment plan. 4-8-36

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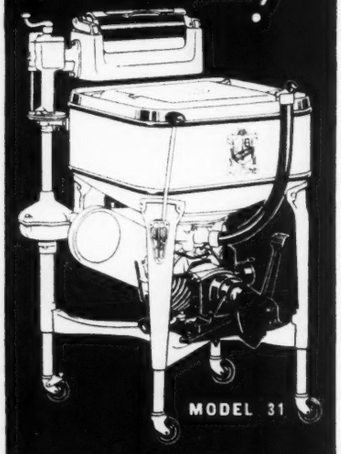

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GALLOWAY'S NEW STAINLESS STEEL SEPARATOR

LOW AS 10¢ A DAY

OTHER BARGAINS
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Before you buy any separator at any price get full information on the new GALLOWAY STAINLESS STEEL SEPARATOR, the only separator in the world with all Stainless Steel Ball Bearings and Stainless Steel Discs. You get genuine 18-8 Stainless Steel where it really means something. Guarantees you easier turning, easier cleaning, longer life.

SAVE YOURSELF $40 OR MORE direct from the world's largest separator factory. 30 days TRIAL. MONEY BACK GUARANTEE on Galloway Stainless Steel Separator. Easy Terms. Act Quick! Write for New Free Separator Catalog and Special Factory Prices today.

THE GALLOWAY CO., INC. Box 227 Waterloo, Iowa

Miracles in the Kitchen

"I'M to be married in June," wrote Joan, "and everything is perfect except for one thing. I don't know how I'll ever manage to cook without city gas or electricity. Do you have any ideas?" Because my own family has had to cope with that same problem for a great many years, and because each of the past few years has brought so many new innovations by way of modernizing the rural kitchen, I went shopping for Joan's modern kitchen, just to see what was to be found. I'm now of the opinion that Joan has some pleasant surprises in store for her.

To every homemaker the piece of equipment given first consideration in the kitchen is the stove. That's as it should be, because here the housewife molds family health and family good-will and dispositions.

Perhaps every rural housewife has come back from feeding the chickens to find that the oil stove burner has "crawled up" and the kitchen is one mass of flying soot; or a male member of the family has come in unexpectedly early and asked for a bite, only to find the old oil stove burners are "too slow to boil water" and the hurried meal can't be produced fast enough to satisfy him. Such things fail to improve dispositions.

Must Be Relied Upon

Stoves must be relied upon; must be ever ready for a quick job, easy to care for and inexpensive to operate. The more efficient they are, the happier we are to work with them.

I took my husband along when I went shopping for Joan, and I strongly recommend it. Local merchants are becoming well posted bureaus of information in regard to their own and their competitors' products. If you're not mechanical minded, a husband usually can size up performance qualities of equipment, and he'll actually enjoy "going into it" more than you think, and do it with a thoroness that will help to insure satisfaction. And, tho I dislike to admit it, a merchant is more ready to impart information when a man is along.

More than ever before, manufacturers are realizing that the housewife is willing to pay for a good-looking piece of equipment. It's a pleasure to cook on a stove you enjoy. A good-looking stove can dominate a kitchen. An old, smoky, dilapidated affair will ruin a kitchen, and no amount of ingenuity can make it an attractive place.

A housewife will certainly revel in one stove with a high built-in oven that doesn't require her to bend down to place, inspect or remove her product. And it has wonderful insulation, which will help to keep your kitchen cool on warm summer days.

All burners are concealed, they are easy to light and regulate, and give the greatest amount of heat for oil used. These burners are so greatly improved that water can be brought to a boil more quickly on them than on a city gas burner. A two-gallon concealed tank was another innovation. It means fewer trips for refueling and offers a work space on the stove top that will always be handy.

The choice of wick versus wickless stoves rests with the individual. A wickless stove must set absolutely level, allowing the oil to rise on the burner, and the burner is raised or lowered to adjust the flame. Burners are slower to light, but are easily adjusted and very hot.

I've always worked with oil stoves, so that was the first type I looked at, but there are other types that are also proving more than successful.

The mere mention of gasoline used to send shivers up my spine, but the compressed gasoline stoves are now becoming almost foolproof—the only possible danger, it would seem, being when the tank is filled. Even then, accidents would only be the result of carelessness. These stoves have extremely hot burners and the bother of generating the burner has been eliminated. The table-top or enclosed models are beautiful in the kitchen.

The Bottled Gas Type

I've left the bottled gas type to the last because I didn't go shopping for it. We are all familiar with this type and know that its speed, reliability and beauty in the kitchen, as well as economy of performance, are among its many advantages.

But enough of stoves. I think I'll write Joan she must go shopping herself. It isn't possible to make a decision like that for some one else. And she'll know so much more about what she wants and what each type of stove will do if she'll take time to investigate.

Joan may not have had a mechanical refrigerator in mind, but I'm going to tell her to investigate the one that's oil burning and insures ice cubes and frozen desserts on one quart of oil a day. Sounds like a miracle? Yes, but, looking ahead at Joan's kitchen and back at grandmother's kitchens, it is a miracle kitchen, isn't it?

New Uses for Floor Wax

HOUSEWIVES know that well waxed floors preserve the paint or varnish. Floor wax can also be made to preserve paint in other places. Around cupboard door latches, drawer pulls or door knobs, where the paint wears off quickly, a little wax may be rubbed to protect the finish. It not only saves the paint but keeps the luster fresh.

One woman discovered that a light application of wax rubbed over her home shoes after being polished made them easier to care for.

Sabbath School Lesson

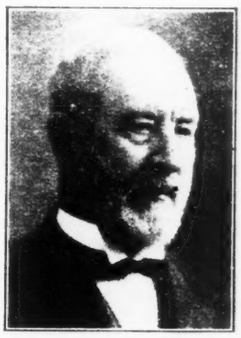
By HENRY WALLACE

Jesus Teaches Forgiveness, Humility and Gratitude

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for May 3, 1936. Luke, 17:1-19.)

AFTER the raising of Lazarus, the Savior retired to Perea, where He spent the time apparently alone with His disciples until the passover season was approaching. Then, as appears in the lesson, He passed along the borders of Samaria and Galilee, following the course of the Jordan to Jericho, and from thence to Jerusalem.

A word concerning the Samaritans. There was a bitter feud (not so bitter at this time, however, as in times past) between the Jews and the Samaritans. This feud dated back to the time of the building of the second temple, under Ezra and Nehemiah. The Samaritan country had been conquered long before Judah fell, its people carried away to Babylon, and the country repopulated with heathen tribes. On account of poor farming, wild beasts multiplied, which the heathen claimed was because they did not know the god of the land. Hence, Israelite priests were sent to instruct them. At the time Nehemiah proposed to rebuild the temple, some of these Samaritans wished to have a part in it. This, Nehemiah refused, on the ground that they were heathens. As a matter of fact, the Samaritans did recognize Jehovah, and received all the books of Moses as genuine. Not being allowed to join in the building of the temple at Jerusalem, they built one on Mount Gerizim—at which the passover has been celebrated ever since.



"Uncle Henry" Wallace

When two sects fall out, over no matter how trivial a thing, they become like two brothers who fall out, more bitter than strangers. Hence, when a Jew wanted to say anything especially mean about another, he said, as they did to Jesus: "Thou art a Samaritan and hast a devil." And when a Jew spoke to a Samaritan, he was reminded that, "The Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans." We don't want to have anything to do with you.

Jesus passed thru Samaria on an early journey, and saw there a great field for work; and yet when he sent out the disciples two by two, He told them not to go near the Samaritans. The reason, no doubt, was that the fact of their going there would surely increase the prejudice of the Jews against Him. But when He sent out the seventy, He allowed them to visit the Samaritans, the reason, no doubt, being that Jewish enmity had now done its worst to Him, and there was no need for longer avoiding them.

As they passed along on this journey, they were met by ten lepers. Leprosy was regarded by the Jews as a type of spiritual death, a visitation of the Divine displeasure, and the Jewish ritual refers the leper, not to the physician, but to the priest.

We can see Jesus and His companions passing along, and ten of these miserable creatures, driven from human habitation to dwell outside the city, standing with their upper lips covered as if in mourning, and wailing out when any one was seen approaching: "Unclean, unclean!" The sight would have moved any heart not calloused thru familiarity with human misery, for leprosy is a living death—the victim dying by piecemeal, with no human sympathy, no friendly aid—abandoned by relatives and friends. So these lepers herded together outside the town, subsisting on food cast away or else thrown out to them by the passersby.

The heart of the ever compassionate Jesus was touched at the sight of so much human wretchedness, and He called to them: "Go and show yourselves unto the priests." As no leper after being pronounced such dared to approach a priest, this was equivalent to pronouncing them as healed. Understanding this, they went forth, and, as they started out with this new hope within them, they felt new life in their veins and knew they were healed. Any priest was competent to examine them. If they were found to be without the marks of leprosy, they received a temporary certificate of health, and after a certain number of days, on a second visit, the priest again examined them and pronounced them clean.

Nine of the lepers passed on to seek a Jewish priest. One returned and falling at the feet of Jesus, thanked Him and glorified God; "and he was a Samaritan." Jesus, looking at him, remarks: "Were not the ten cleansed? but where are the nine? Were there none found that returned to give glory to God, save this stranger?" He adds: "Arise, and go thy way; thy faith hath made thee whole."

All these lepers had faith in Jesus and obeyed His command to show themselves to the priest. But only one of them returned to give thanks. Why? We can only guess.

"Were not the ten cleansed? but where are the nine?" is a complaint that many a faithful pastor might make when he sees the extent to which religious people—people who have been brought up in the church—often fail in thankfulness for the blessings they have enjoyed all thru life. Man has never been noted as being a very thankful animal, not very quick to voice his gratitude when he does feel it.

Effectual Prayer

(Notes on the Sabbath School Lesson for May 10, 1936. Luke, 18:1-14.)

AT the time of the lesson, Jesus is passing thru Perea, on the east side of the Jordan, in the territory of Herod Antipas. He is on His last journey to Jerusalem, where He has announced that He is to die for His people. His teachings at this time are all colored by this ever-present thought. If possible, they breathe even a loftier spirit of self sacrifice than before. There is as yet no wavering among the disciples in view of the dismal prospect that lies before them; but there is evidently an undercurrent of thought, as yet unexpressed: How can we live up to the teachings of the Master? How can we live if He should be taken away from us? If His enemies should succeed in crushing Him as He predicts, how can we be sustained in our warfare against evil? If His God, in whom He trusts and with whom He is in such close fellowship, does not rescue Him, how can we be delivered?

It is in answer to this rising, but, so far as recorded, yet unspoken thought, that Jesus gives the parable of the unjust judge and the importunate widow. This case was especially hopeless, for the magistrate was corrupt and refused to hear the

IF GOOD BACON WHY NOT EGGS?

Over a period of years, Swift & Company's net profits from all sources have averaged only a fraction of a cent per pound.

"YOUR meats are good—then why not your eggs, poultry, and butter?" was Mrs. Housewife's common complaint to the retailer some forty years ago.

"I'm sorry, madam, if the eggs don't please you," was the usual reply. "Really good eggs are awfully hard to get."

There was truth in this excuse. The farmer, hundreds or thousands of miles away, had no way of reaching through to the persons who needed what he was raising. He rarely was given a premium for improving his stocks. He was at the continual mercy of gluts and famines, and the crazy whims of an unstable local market.

Mrs. Housewife suffered, too. As a rule she had to accept dairy and poultry products with no responsible brand names behind them. She had no way of knowing how good the eggs and butter were that she was buying. Often she was asked to purchase dressed poultry which had been improperly refrigerated, and was hardly fit for food.

Retailers urged Swift & Company to supply them with quality eggs, poultry, butter, and cheese, along with choice meats. Swift & Company investigated, and found the idea sound. So it built a few produce plants, and began shipping quality eggs, poultry, butter, and cheese from West to East. The business grew. Other plants were erected. In time, Swift's Brookfield Eggs, Butter and Cheese and Swift's Premium Milk-fed Chickens and Golden West Milk-fed Fowl were providing tens of thousands of farmers with steady cash markets for their dairy and poultry produce. Today, more than 100 Swift & Company produce plants are helping to supply the nation with quality dairy and poultry foods.

Producers gain from this addition of poultry, eggs, butter and cheese to Swift's meats. There have been built up wide outlets for produce which farmers, a few decades ago, found it difficult to market. Also producers gain because the same salesmen sell dairy and poultry products as well as meats. One truck does not deliver just butter or eggs or meats but all of these products. As a result of these savings the cost of marketing is reduced and producers receive a larger proportion of the consumer's dollar.

It is service such as this which has given America the most efficient system of marketing livestock and dairy and poultry products known anywhere in the world.

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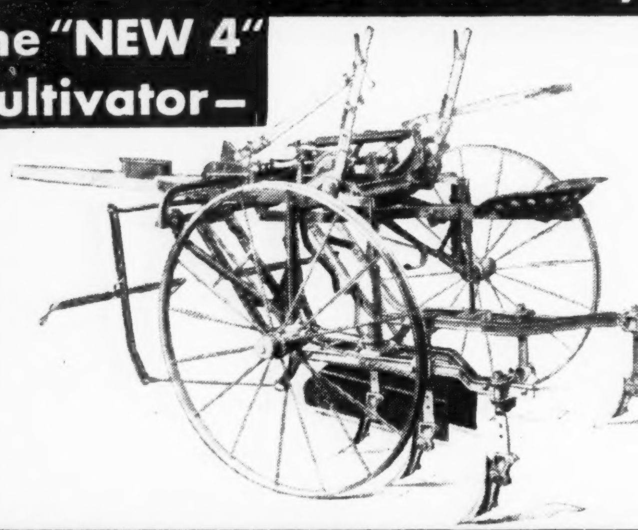

the ENEMY of WEEDS!

● This picture shows the most popular cultivator on the market — the one cultivator that is bought each year by more farmers than any other. It is the *McCormick-Deering New 4*, shown here equipped with steel-beam, pin-break, slotted-shank, 6-shovel gangs. Many other combinations are available to meet special requirements. In fact, all crops and all soils are being successfully cultivated by New 4 cultivators from one coast to the other.

The McCormick-Deering New 4 is a balance-frame, pivot-axle cultivator in which the gangs are quickly and easily shifted by means of foot pedals. These pedals also pivot the wheels, giving a double-quick action and unusual ability to dodge hills that are out of line. The gangs always remain parallel to the row, so the shovels always cut their full width.

The nearby McCormick-Deering dealer will gladly show you the New 4 cultivator equipped for your work. Ask him, also, about McCormick-Deering 2-row Cultivators and the full line of 2 and 4-row Farmall Cultivators. Details sent on request.

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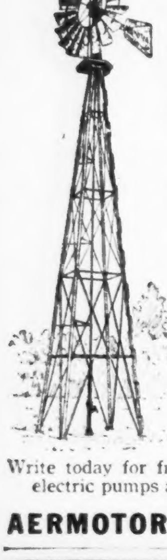
606 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Illinois

McCORMICK-DEERING CULTIVATORS

RELIABLE POWER FOR PUMPING



THE **Aermotor Company** has been making the most reliable pumping equipment for nearly 50 years. It has specialized in everything needed for pumping water for the farm, ranch or country home. If you need a windmill, electric pump or gasoline engine for pumping water, the **Aermotor Company** can supply the most reliable outfit at remarkably low cost.

The **IMPROVED AERMOTOR** is made of the very best materials in the largest and best equipped windmill factory in the world. You can depend upon an **AERMOTOR** to give long and satisfactory service. It runs in a breath of wind, pumps steadily in strong winds and takes care of itself in heavy storms.

It needs oiling but once a year.

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Write today for free information about windmills, electric pumps and other pumping equipment.

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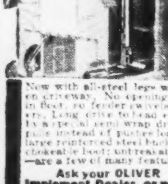

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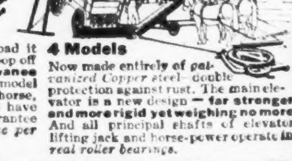
Kewanee
FARM ELEVATORS



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Now with all-steel legs which rest on driveway. No openings needed in floor, no feeder swivels on casters. Long drive to head eliminated by a special semi wrap drive which pulls instead of pushes load. Extra large reinforced steel buckets; unchokeable boot; unbreakable chains—are a few of many features.

Beat shoveling a mile. The load it would take a half-hour to scoop off **can be handled with a Kewanee in 3 to 5 minutes.** There's a model for every farm — for engine, horse, tractor or electric power. All have exclusive features which guarantee the *most trouble-proof service per dollar of cost.*

4 Models
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widow's case at all. He neither feared God nor regarded man; that is, had no sense of the obligation of the magistrate to do judgment according to the law of his God. Neither had he any regard for public opinion. A rascal was robbing the widow, and the judge did not care. Convinced of the justice of her cause, the widow kept right at the judge. She came often to see him—on the street, in the synagogue, in his home. Annoyed beyond endurance by her importunity, and simply to get rid of her, he finally heard her case and gave her a righteous decree, no doubt feeling that if he did not, the widow would be after him again.

Now, says Jesus, if a thoroly bad man will do the just thing from purely selfish motives, to get rid of annoyance, do you imagine for a moment that your Heavenly Father will not, in His own good time and way, take care of you when you cry to Him day and night? You need faith in God and the supremacy of right.

And then, looking down the ages and seeing the lack of this faith in eternal justice and righteousness on the part of men and even of those who profess to serve Him, Jesus exclaims: Nevertheless, when the Son of man cometh, shall He find faith on the earth the rule or the exception?

There were no doubt in the audience many who would say: If diligence in prayer is the sum of Christian living, then all is well with me. If prayer will save men, then I shall be saved. Answering this unspoken thought of the distressed disciples, Jesus said: Let me tell you a story:

The Prayers of Two Men

There were two men who went up to the temple at Jerusalem at the same time to pray. One had the bearing of a man who thought he had a corner on all that was holy. He walked boldly into the temple, fixed his eyes upon the holy of holies, the symbol of the Divine presence, and exclaimed in a tone of affected sanctity: Oh, Lord! I thank thee that I was born right, of a good family; that there is no plebeian blood in my veins; that my family have always been members of the church; that I have lived an upright life; that I have never failed to contribute to the support of the church; that I always attend service and prayer meeting; that I never dodge my taxes; that I have always kept strictly within the letter of the law according to the teachings of my parents; that there has never been any stain upon my name or that of any of my family. Thou knowest that I have always been exact in all my devotions and all my outward duties. I long ago resolved to give a tenth, and, not like those who give a tenth of what they save, I give a tenth of what I make. I fast not merely on Thursday, as do most of my brethren, but I fast on Monday also. I have never so disgraced myself as to collect taxes to support the Roman government, like that miserable publican who came in with me.

The poor publican, overawed by the supreme sanctity of his fellow worshiper, dared not go forward in sight of the holy of holies, but stopped at the entrance and did not so much as even raise his eyes to heaven; but smote upon his breast in profound sorrow, and in agony of spirit cried out: "God, be thou merciful to me a sinner." I tell you, said Jesus, that this man went to his home forgiven and accepted by the Searcher of all hearts, while his fellow worshiper, filled with self-righteousness, of which he dared boast even before his God, went home unjustified and unforgiven.

Jesus here makes a distinction between true prayer and what often passes among men for prayer, but which at least approaches blasphemy. Indirectly, He gives a most solemn warning to those who profess the name of Christ, and, priding themselves on their birth and parentage, position, their standing in the outward, visible church among men, grievously dishonor Him and bring

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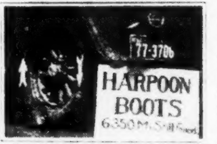

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shame and reproach on His cause by boasting of their piety. The man who boasts of his piety never has much piety to boast of. When we boast even in our secret hearts of our own righteousness, and despise others, we convict ourselves of the rankest hypocrisy. For, be assured that there is no good thing that cometh to any of us, be it birth, environment or talent or grace of manner or power to get wealth, that does not come by the grace and favor of God; and but for that grace we might be what others are, whom we despise.

In this parable, the Savior gives us the rule by which we can measure ourselves, namely, that our estimation of others and our feeling toward them are an accurate measure of our own feeling toward our Heavenly Father. If we despise the humble and lowly, we thereby despise the God who owns them as His own and who will in due time exalt them and dishonor those who now hold them in contempt.

Springtime Is Here

(Continued from page 16)

It is especially becoming to fuller figures. The soft jabot and the paneled skirt suggest, in a subtle way, slenderness and length. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires five and one-eighth yards of 39-inch material, with three-fourths yard of 39-inch contrasting.

No. 2947—Here's an attractive little dress that may be made up in one of the plain silks. It's simple to cut it out and put it together. Another attractive scheme is navy and coral print silk crepe. Designed for sizes 11, 13, 15, 17 and 19 years. Size 15 requires three and three-eighths yards of 39-inch material.

No. 3351—It's the cutest thing! It has the new full sleeves and prettily flared skirt. And it's tubbable crepe print silk. Growing girls will love it. It will make a nice graduation dress in one of those lovely new printed organdies, and, of course, with the ruffled sleeves. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12 requires two and three-eighths yards of 39-inch material.

No. 2839—Paris favors contrast in accessories this season for the smart neutral colored frocks, as navy, gray, beige, black, etc. White pique, crepe or organdy collars and cuffs are especially nice for a navy frock. There's dash and chic in bright collars and cuffs, as coral, Irish green, orange-red. Then complete your costume with a small felt or taille crepe hat. Designed for one size only. Includes all collars, cuffs and hat illustrated.

No. 3218—This design is a versatile one. It does for frocks in dainty cottons and also for those of sturdier character. The yoke covers the upper arms so cunningly. See diagram of this simple-to-sew, one-piece dress. Practically only side seams to join. Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires one and one-half yards of 35-inch material.

No. 3019 — Happy youngsters go forth to play in white and navy blue pique. These garments are so practical and so comfortable to wear. The sailor collar is seamed with the front yoke, forming brief sleeves, and will "stay put." Designed for sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires one and five-eighths yards of 39-inch material, with three-eighths yard of 35-inch contrasting for dress, and one yard of 39-inch dark, with one and one-fourth yards of 35-inch light material for suit.

Pattern prices, twelve cents each, in stamps or coin (coin preferred), except for brother and sister combinations. If ordered in the same size, these may be had for the price of one. The New Spring Fashion Magazine may also be had for twelve cents a copy. Order from the Pattern Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa. (Allow ten days for delivery.)

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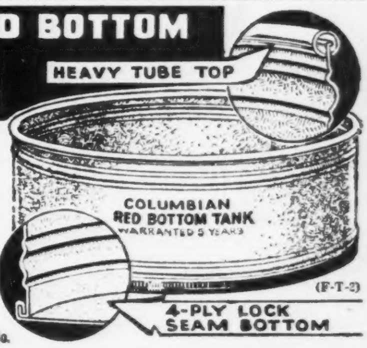

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THE POULTRY

Cooling Eggs

Political orators, a generation ago, attempted to flatter rural audiences in the midwest by saying that this was the "bread basket of the world." While we might find those who disputed with us if we made any such claim now, we can well remind our readers that Iowa and the states bordering it are the "nation's egg basket," that furnishes the bulk of the eggs that go into storage from March to July of each year and return to the channels of trade from August to January.

The quality of these eggs and their ability to meet the requirements of the consumers depend more largely on how the eggs are handled and delivered to the produce stations, by the million farm families, than on all other factors combined.

During April and May, it is not difficult to get eggs down to a temperature where they will not deteriorate, altho even at this time carelessness in gathering or handling can ruin the eggs. But, with the advent of "corn weather," the problem of keeping the eggs in proper condition requires constant vigilance.

If the farm is provided with a good, reasonably dry cave, the solution is not so very difficult; it merely requires a bit more work than is necessary in winter or spring.

The prevention of germ development in fertile eggs, and also taking care that the yolks of both fertile and non-fertile eggs do not soften or flatten out, requires that the temperature of the eggs be lowered to 68 degrees or less as soon as possible, and kept at that point.

Gather the Eggs Often

Eggs should be gathered at least twice a day, and three times daily is better during warm and hot weather. The time of one gathering should be just before dark or as near to it as practical. This last gathering may not produce a great number of eggs, but since broody hens will commonly search out the nest containing eggs after the day's laying has ceased, failure to gather late in the day is a common source of distinct deterioration.

Each gathering should be placed in the cave, or coolest part of the cellar if no cave is available, as soon as gathered. Eggs should not be put into cartons or cases immediately if this can be avoided. The ideal container for cooling eggs is a wire tray. A wire basket is the next best, and perhaps the most practical. These baskets are ordinarily offered for sale as waste paper containers. They should have bails and be heavy and firm enough so as not to bend, bulge or buckle. They can thus be used for gathering the eggs and save one handling.

Experimental work done at the University of Missouri, in regard to the rate of cooling eggs, was reported in this department a year ago; but it will bear repeating. In a room held at a temperature of 50 degrees Fahrenheit, eggs with a temperature of from 92 to 102 degrees were placed three layers deep in wire trays. The temperature of the interior of the eggs was lowered to 60 degrees in a trifle over four hours. In a wire basket holding 156 eggs, less than eight hours' time was required to get the temperature in eggs in the center of the basket. In a galvanized pail, it took about thirteen hours, and in a regulation egg case twenty-four hours was required. Hence, the caution about not putting eggs immediately into cases. This is especially important when we remember that most good caves, in hot weather, register a temperature of nearer 60 degrees than 50.

After being cooled, the eggs should be held at as low a temperature as possible. Below 60 degrees prevents deterioration on properly handled eggs for three or four days. In handling the eggs to town, care should be used to keep the cases or other containers out of the sun, and to avoid delays as much as possible until delivery is made to the cooling room of the cold storage plant.

Chicks Piling Up

What can be done to keep chicks from piling and smothering in the brooder house?

According to H. L. Kempster, of the Missouri experiment station, attempts to prevent these losses are sometimes futile, and even when close attention is given to spreading out the bunches of huddled chicks after they have settled for the night, some deaths occur. One might conclude that the logical procedure would be to eliminate the corners of the brooder house, and this is frequently done by rounding them with wire netting, piles of straw, or other ingenious device.

One suggestion is to equip the brooder house with a frame covered with one-inch wire netting, the brooder next to the side of the house being slightly elevated so that as the little chicks push out they will be elevated enough so that smothering will not occur.

Roosts placed a foot from the floor should be installed as soon as the chicks show signs of wanting to perch. The importance of equipping the brooder house with perches at a very early age of the chicks can not be overemphasized, as chicks quickly form habits which, when once they become established, are hard to correct.

Unsifted Ground Oats

Unsifted ground oats as a principal grain for baby chicks are not good. There is too much hull to this feed, but when the hulls are removed and the oatmeal combined with alfalfa leaf meal or milk, no ill-effects are noted.

Stop CHICK LOSSES

FROM BOWEL DISORDERS

DR. SALSBURY'S

PHEN-O-SAL

TABLETS

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Under personal direction of Dr. J. E. Salsbury, Veterinarian and Specialist in Poultry Diseases
100 Water Street, Charles City, Iowa

Dr. Salsbury's POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE STATION — Take Your POULTRY TROUBLES To The Dealer Who Displays This Emblem. He Is a Member of Our NATION-WIDE POULTRY HEALTH SERVICE.

CHICKS

from Prof. King's BLOODTESTED FLOCKS

PROF. KING

MAKE MONEY WITH STARTED CHICKS!

Two, three and four week old chicks our specialty! 40,000 capacity chick brooding plant. Buy started pullets now for heavy, profitable fall egg production. Order cockerels for capons today. Such favorite breeds as Rocks, Giants, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, also big type Leghorns. All Bloodtested! Visit our broodery or send a postal for free catalog now!

IOWA CHICK HATCHERY
Box 427 Iowa City, Iowa

THEY WILL GROW UP
MISSOURI APPROVED BLOOD-TESTED

HI QUALITY CHICKS

	100	300	500
Large Type S. C. Wh. Leghorns, S. C. Br. Leghorns, Anconas	$7.35	$21.60	$35.75
S. C. R. I. Reds, Wh., Barred or Buff Plymouth Rocks, R. C. R. I. Whites, Buff Orpingtons	7.60	22.35	37.00
Wh. Minorcas, Blk. Giants	7.90	23.25	
Jersey White Giants	9.00	26.55	44.00
Heavy Assorted	6.90	20.25	33.50
Assorted	6.40	19.00	32.00

100% Live Delivery. Postage or Express Prepaid. If you live in Missouri add 1% sales tax.

HI QUALITY HATCHING COMPANY
B. E. RICE, Box 1, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

STOUFFER'S STURDY CHICKS

B. W. D. TESTED, ILL. U. S. APPROVED
100% Live Delivery, Postpaid—Immediate Delivery.

	100	500
White, Brown, Buff, Leghorns, Anconas	$7.95	$38.50
Brown, Buff and White Rocks	$8.15	$41.00
Bl. Minorcas, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, S. C. Reds	$8.15	$41.00

Heavy and light mixed $5.90; 500-$29.50; Heavy $6.75; 500-$33.50. Special matings any above breeds 1c chick higher. AAA Large Barron Leg., 100-$9.95; 500-$44.50. $1.00 per 100 books order, balance C. O. D.
We are located 40 miles east of Dubuque, Iowa
Same Stouffer Hatchery, Dept. W, Waddams Grove, Ill.

WALDBESER CHICKS—FOR PROFITS

$7.45 $36.50 Per 100 Per 500 — Large English Leghorns
WHITE GIANTS $9.00 $44.50
$7.95 $38.50 Per 100 Per 500 — Wh., Bl. or Br. Rocks; S. C. R. I. Reds; Wh., Colum. Wyan., Bf. Orp.
Special Matings 2c per chick extra. Blood tested 100% alive delivery, postpaid.
FROM PURE BRED SELECTED FLOCKS
MORTON HATCHERY, Box 1, MORTON, ILL.

Boote's CHICKS

Blood-tested, culled, pure-bred flocks. Popular breeds. Order from nearest Boote's Hatchery or write
BOOTE'S HATCHERIES CORP.
General Office and Poultry Farms
Box W, Worthington, Minnesota

$6.40 per 100 and up.

DEPENDABLE BABY CHICKS

Mo. App'd Pullorum tested	100	300	500
Wh., Br., Buff Leghorns	$7.60	$22.35	$37.00
Bar'd & Wh. Rks. S. C. Reds	7.85	23.10	38.25
Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, R. C. Reds	8.15	24.00	39.75
Lt. Brahmas, Bl. Minorcas	8.60	25.35	
Jersey White Giants	9.25	27.30	45.25
Heavy Assorted	6.95	20.70	34.25

100% live delivery, prepaid. Order from this ad or write for circular. No better chicks to be had for the money.

MATLICK HATCHERY, KIRKSVILLE, MO.

ZIEMER'S CHICKS Increase your profits. Purebred poultry since 1900. Heavy, big egg producers. 10,000 Prizes. Catalog Free.
A. A. Ziemer Hatchery Austin, Minn.

Oil Dipped Storage Eggs

Many poultrymen beat the heat in summer by dipping eggs in a thin, white mineral oil. This seals the pores of the shells and helps the eggs retain their fresh quality.

Recent tests by the United States Department of Agriculture show that oiled eggs also stay fresh much better in cold storage than unoiled eggs. In an eight-month storage test, the original grade was retained by 65.8 per cent of the eggs oiled at a temperaturue of 60 degrees F.; by 55 per cent oiled at 80 degrees, but by only 32.5 per cent of those which were unoiled.

Eggs given the oil and vacuum carbon dioxide treatment retained 88 per cent of their original grade at the end of the storage test. This method, developed by T. L. Swenson, of the Bureau of Chemistry and Soils, was 35 per cent more efficient than plain oiling and 173 per cent more efficient than storage with no oil treatment.

In the vacuum process eggs are dipped in oil in an air-tight chamber. Enough air is pumped out to create a partial vacuum. Some air also escapes from the eggs. When carbon dioxide is turned into the chamber, the eggs draw enough oil into the pores of the shells to form a complete seal. Carbon dioxide has a stabilizing effect on the egg white. If air is used, eggs do not retain their freshness.

Pullet Profits

To secure profitable pullets and keep them alive, alert and laying, a few general rules are endorsed by experiments at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. Here are a few, boiled down:

Buy healthy chicks. Get them from vigorous flocks with body size, vigor and no paralysis or disease.

Keep the houses clean. Cover the colony house floor with clean litter and clean out the laying house thoroly before moving the pullets into it.

Have a clean range for the pullets. Fresh rotated ranges or blue grass sod are excellent. Avoid bare spots by moving the colony house often. Used litter ought not to be placed on the range.

Feed a complete ration. Buy such rations from good firms or else mix them on the farm according to recommended formulas.

Avoid musty or moldy feed or unclean hoppers. Use non-wasting hoppers and move mash hoppers daily. Do not feed grain in the litter.

Control growth and avoid extra early maturity. At four to eight weeks, change the mash. Cull very slow maturing birds as well as pullets that lay too early.

Plowing Poultry Yards

The somewhat common practice of plowing and liming poultry yards, followed by the seeding of some crop as a source of green feed, is a desirable sanitation practice about laying quarters, but is completely ineffective in destroying harmful parasites. No disinfecting agent can be effectively used because the organism causing coccidiosis is very resistant and the efficiency of disinfectants is greatly reduced by decaying plant food and other organic matter present in large quantities in the soil.

Receptacle for Milk

Liquid skim-milk should preferably be fed from earthenware, tin, aluminum or graniteware fountains and dishes. As a rule, the milk combines with the zinc in galvanized ware and forms zinc lactate, sometimes bad for chicks and ruinous to the container itself. If it is necessary to use such a container, fill the galvanized dish with milk and set it away in a warm place for a day or so; then throw away the milk and scrub the dish. This removes most of the undesirable soluble material and the receptacle will be safer for use in feeding.

IOWA MASTER BREEDERS CHICKS

Famous for GENUINE QUALITY

★ Winners Gov. Olsen's Silver Trophy for Best Display 1935 Minn. State Poultry Show.

★ Winners Silver Trophy Best Display Iowa State Poultry Show 1934

★ Over 100 Individual Awards in the Last 3 Years, in addition to Ribbons.

BACKED BY A $50,000 FLOCK BREEDING PROGRAM! For nearly a decade, Iowa Master Breeders have been building the high quality of their breeding flocks. Invested more than $50,000 to give you better, more profitable chicks. Our special key flock system of line breeding has introduced blood from noted high production strains through 150,000 specially selected breeders.

TOM BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS Typical is the breeding of our hardy northern strain White Leghorns. Direct importations of Tom Barron Pedigreed Males mated to our choicest females. Some of the finest stock money can buy—from the winners of the World's International Laying Tests.

300 Egg Double Pedigreed Breeders In addition, high production birds . . . with double pedigrees up to 300 eggs, their sons and grandsons head many of our flocks. We have specialized in every breed we offer and by this scientific breeding assure the uniform genuine quality for which our chicks have become nationally famous.

FREE Catalog If you do not live near one of our convenient locations, write for our FREE attractive catalog. Explains this breeding program. Also get lowest prices on Iowa Master Breeders chicks. Send today.

★ Right now is the time to place your order for Iowa Master Breeders chicks for May and June. Drive to the neighborly location nearest you. Chicks are on display for your inspection. Do it today . . . while you are thinking about it.

IOWA MASTER BREEDERS, Inc.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA C. Edwin Holmes, Pres. CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
COMMUNITY LOCATIONS. IOWA: Onawa, Denison, Sioux City, Ida Grove, Mapleton, Missouri Valley, Cedar Rapids, Fort Dodge, Carroll. SOUTH DAKOTA: Sioux Falls, Yankton, Watertown, Aberdeen, Huron. NEBRASKA: South Omaha, Grand Island, Fremont.

PETERS' Famous Special CHICKS

"I give you a 5½ to 6½ Months Money-Back Guarantee on Production" A. G. Peters.

GET THIS KIND of May and June Chicks—They Make Good Winter Layers

Avoid disappointment by placing your order now for these special chicks for May and June. The demand has always exceeded supply. Because these strains mature to laying in 5 to 6 months instead of 7 or 8, good winter layers are assured. When our capacity is sold, orders and remittances are returned immediately.

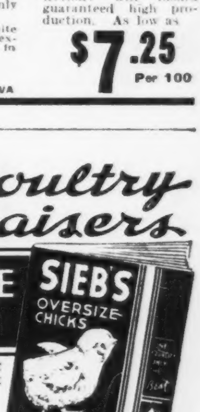
TAKE NO CHANCES Keep only a profitable flock. Peters' Specials are sent with a clean-cut guarantee that protects you against excessive losses the first two weeks, and if in 5½ to 6½ months you are not completely satisfied with the production of May chicks money will be refunded. NO CATCHES. A guarantee made possible only through 15 years master control breeding.

FREE CATALOG This money-back guarantee applies on White Leghorns, White and Barred Rocks, New Hampshire (Reds), Wyandottes, Sex-Linked Hybreds, Sexed Purebreeds and even "Special" Assorted. Fully explained in Peters' new FREE Catalog. Write today for your copy.

A small investment in odd lots, (Peters' selection) will insure guaranteed high production. As low as **$7.25** Per 100

PETERS-CERTIFIED POULTRY, INC.
A. G. PETERS BOX 35 NEWTON, IOWA

140,000 Poultry Raisers Preferred SIEB'S OVERSIZE CHICKS



You might doubt the wisdom of a few people, but you just can't doubt the good judgment of One Hundred and Forty Thousand Honest Poultry Raisers. Their preference for SIEB'S OVERSIZE CHICKS is stronger proof of their remarkable value than anything we could possibly tell you.

LETTERS LIKE THESE EXPLAIN WHY 140,000 POULTRYMEN HAVE BOUGHT FORTY MILLION SIEB CHICKS

"I consider your big type Leghorn Chicks the most profitable I have ever raised as the hens are not only great layers, but they bring me a premium price as setting eggs. The cockerels at 3 to 5 months old will weigh an average of at least 1 lb. per bird more than the usual run of broilers at that age, which gives me a splendid profit. I am placing an order for 600 chicks to be shipped about the first week of April, 1935."—Mrs. Jake J. Aper.

"I ordered 3600 chicks of you in April, they were the finest I ever saw. I have ordered from you for seven years, and will order again next year. We sold the cockerels and all pullets but 900 for broilers at a nice profit. The 900 pullets I put into laying pens Sept. 1, sold them the following March at a profit of $1.00 per hen for 7 months. I have had people visit us from different states and they were all astonished at the success I have had with my pullets."
—K. M. Webb.

THIS POULTRY BOOK Free!

WE HAVE ONE GRADE...ONLY THE BEST

Sieb's Oversize Chicks Are One Grade Only, the Best! Nothing finer for profitable commercial poultry. Send for our new free Poultry Book, or order from this ad—100% live prepaid delivery guaranteed.

AVOID DELAY...ORDER NOW...QUICK SERVICE

PRICES PREPAID	25	50	100	500	1000
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$2.24	$4.23	$7.95	$38.50	$74.50
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons	2.37	4.48	8.45	41.00	79.50
White and Black Minorcas, White Orpingtons, S. L. Wyandottes, Anconas	2.49	4.73	8.95	43.50	84.50
Heavy Assorted for Broilers	2.12	3.98	7.45	36.00	69.50
Light Assorted for Layers	1.99	3.73	6.95	33.50	64.50
Heavy and Light Assorted	2.04	3.83	7.15	34.50	66.50
Mixed Sexed Chicks (All Breeds)	1.74	3.23	5.95	28.50	54.50

SEXED CHICKS Prices per 100: Leghorns, Anconas, Minorcas—Pullets, $15.95; Males, $4.45. Any Heavy Breeds—Pullets, $12.95; Males, $8.95. 90% accuracy guaranteed.

SIEB'S HATCHERY, BOX 136 LINCOLN, ILL.

Wonderful Success
Raising Baby Chicks

Mrs. Rhoades' letter will no doubt be of utmost interest to poultry raisers who have had serious losses in raising baby chicks. We will let Mrs. Rhoades tell her experience in her own words:

"Dear Sir: I see reports of so many losing their little chicks, so thought I would tell my experience. My first incubator chicks, when but a few days old, began to die by the dozens. I tried different remedies and was about discouraged with the chicken business. Finally I sent to the Walker Remedy Company, Waterloo, Iowa, for a box of their Walko Tablets to be used in the drinking water for baby chicks. It's just the only thing to keep the chicks free from disease. We raised 700 thrifty, healthy chicks and never lost a single chick after the first dose."

Mrs. Ethel Rhoades, Shenandoah, Iowa.

DANGER OF INFECTION AMONG Baby Chicks

Readers are warned to exercise every sanitary precaution and beware of infection in the drinking water. Baby chicks must have a generous supply of pure water. Drinking vessels harbor germs and ordinary drinking water often becomes infected with disease germs and may spread disease through your entire flock and cause the loss of half or two-thirds your hatch before you are aware. Don't wait until you lose your chicks. Use preventive methods. Give Walko Tablets in all drinking water from the time chicks are out of the shell.

YOU RUN NO RISK

We will send Walko Tablets entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working remedy it is when used in the drinking water for baby chicks. So you can satisfy yourself as have thousands of others who depend on Walko Tablets year after year in raising their little chicks. Send 50c (or $1.00) for a package of Walko Tablets—give it in all drinking water and watch results. You run no risk. We guarantee to refund your money promptly if you don't find it the greatest little chick saver you ever used. The Waterloo Savings Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of our guarantee.

WALKER REMEDY COMPANY
Dept. 12
Waterloo, Iowa

For Sale by all Leading Druggists and Poultry-Supply Dealers.

Moving Hens to Grass

Among New England poultry keepers, instead of trying to provide adequate range close to the winter house, some move the hens out to good pasture some time in May. A range shelter is provided. This shelter is built much after the same style as the range shelters which a goodly number are using for their young stock. That is, a water tight roof of steel or prepared roofing and walls of poultry netting, with just enough frame to hold them together, is constructed. Within this range shelter roosting space is provided, with feeders for mash, waterers and nests.

While few in Iowa and the surrounding states have put this practice into operation, it merits consideration. It would eliminate the question of keeping the hens out of the garden, flower beds, and off the hog feeding floors and the porches. It would make easy the adequate cultivation of chicken runs, which is frequently sorely needed to provide against losses from worms, tuberculosis and typhoid.

Of course, in much of the corn belt, moving the hens away from the buildings increases the risk of losses from foxes, dogs and other varmints (with either four or two legs). A pasture or hay field with some trees close by the summer house makes an ideal location. If the hens are kept confined each day until ten or eleven o'clock, they will lay practically all their eggs in the shelter, so the stealing of nests need be no problem. Such a plan also results in adequate mash consumption and cleaner eggs.

Higher Egg Production

The Massachusetts experiment station claims, for the use of range shelters for hens, a slightly higher egg production, less trouble with mites and soil borne diseases, lower death loss and lower feed cost for the eggs produced.

The plan also has another decided advantage on some farms. If chicks are raised early and start laying by September, an ideal beginning of the laying season can be made. The laying house can be cleaned and allowed to have the beneficial effects of sunshine and air throut the summer months. The yards or surrounding territory can be cropped or cultivated. Rye can be seeded in August and ideal late fall range provided for the pullets.

When all of the factors are taken into consideration, it would seem that probably the greatest advantage of moving the hens out to grass is the matter of having a chance to clean up and to make proper preparations for the next year's production.

Iodine From Eggs

Test work at Cornell University, during the past several years, appears to have proved conclusively that eggs from hens fed iodine bearing seaweed and fish meal in their mash are richer in iodine than eggs from hens not so fed.

The eggs in this test carried sufficient iodine in an assimilable form so that, at the rate of one egg per day per person, danger of goiter from iodine deficiency was entirely removed.

Since seaweed is rich in most if not all of the minerals found in our common essential foods, it is probable that its use in dairy and poultry rations will increase.

Intestinal Parasites

Round worms of the intestines, yellowish-white parasites ranging from one-half inch to four inches long, cause birds to droop and fail. Authorities at the University of Wisconsin recommend capsule treatment with nicotine sulphate or oil of chenepodium. The most effective time is when housing the birds in the fall. Buy worm remedies from reliable firms, and follow instructions.

Tapeworms are white, flat and chain-like, and often hard to see. Use kamala in capsules for the individuals showing symptoms of infestation by these worms.

Coccidiosis is a parasitic disease that is evidenced upon post-mortem by collections of bloody material in the blind pouches or branches of the intestines. Feed a milk flush of sixty pounds of mash and forty pounds of dried milk for a week. It is well to practice using this mash for one day only every fourteen days during the growing season.

THINGS YOU WANT TO KNOW

Booklets put out by manufacturers in their special fields make a wonderful supplement to the experiment station bulletins on subjects in which farmers are interested. From the list below, check any booklets you may desire, and they will be sent to you free of charge. Sign your name and address plainly and mail to Free Booklet Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

......First Aid to Baby Chicks
......Worm Control
......Turkey Health News
......How and When to Vaccinate
......Free Farm Electricity From Wind
......How to Take Care of Your Pipe
......Motor Trip Plans (state when and Where You Will Drive
......Farm Tire Catalog
......Furnaces and Air Conditioning Systems for Farm Homes
......Free Poultry House and Range Shelter Plans
......Tractor Catalog
......New Way to Feed Minerals
......Iodine Feeding
......Power on Tiptoe
......Why It Pays to Feed Mineral Compounds to Livestock and Poultry
......Triple Wall Silos (Heart Stock Redwood
......Tapestry Tile Silos (Matchless Texture and Equipment)
......Utility Silos (Low Cost—High Efficiency)
......Windmills That Cost Less
......Farm Equipment Catalog
......Fence Guide
......64-page Textbook on Diseases, Diagnosis and Treatment
......Glazed Silo Catalog
......Saving Money on Collars, Harness
......Control Smut by Seed Treatment
......Greater Yields from Treating Seed Corn
......More Profits from Seed Potato Treatment
......Better Stands and Yields from Seed Vegetable (Flower) Treatment
......Crib Plans
......Hog Raising for Greater Profits
......Suggestions for Planting and Care of Red Raspberries
......Livestock Manual
......Complete Poultry Guide
......The Truth About Cream Separators
......Vaccination Simplified
......Sunshine Feeding Manual
......How to Feed Linseed Meal Most Profitably
......Silos and Silage
......Wallaces' Farmer Tour — Glacier Park and Pacific Northwest
......Spraying Guide
......New Deal for Strawberry Growers
......Planting Guide
......Farm Power That Pays 40 Ways
......Making a Small Flock Pay
......Step-by-Step to Successful Poultry Raising
......Wool Fat Booklet
......Soil Builders for Corn
......Improving Farm-to-Market Roads
......Free Corn Crib and Granary Plans
......Master Slab Roofing
......Individual Asphalt Shingles
......Roll Roofing
......Roof Coatings and Cements
......Bone-Dri Insulation
......Hay Unloading Tool Catalog
......Farm Elevator Catalogs
......Ensilage Cutter and Hay Chopper
......Veterinary Guide

Name ....

Town ....

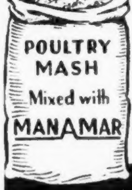
R. F. D. .... State..........................

THE CHICK IS RIGHT!

● ManAmar in the starting mash builds red blood and vigor. It supplies the mineral elements essential to growth and health. With ManAmar Feeds, you raise a larger percentage of your chicks and have fewer culls.

MANAMAR
Nature's Food Minerals from the Sea

Coming from the sea, ManAmar amply supplies every essential mineral element in easily assimilated, body-soluble form. Mixed in the ration, it provides a sure source of these minerals, which now-a-days are frequently lacking in land grains. To insure rapid, sturdy growth, early maturity and the vigor that insures profitable production—start your chicks on a ManAmar Mash.



FREE . . Our booklet, "The New Way to Feed Minerals" points the way to better profits. Write for it Today.

PHILIP R. PARK, INC.
Dept. 17 608 So. Dearborn, CHICAGO
Manufacturing Plant: San Pedro, Calif.

INSIST ON MASHES MIXED WITH MANAMAR

300 EGG MALE MATINGS

Low Prepaid Spring Prices on Grace's chicks. S... B. W. D. ...ing. Gold Banner chicks ... Pedigreed wing banded males ... records up to 320 eggs, descendants of R. O. P. bloodlines ... their equals. Order for ... sults. Send cash or C. O. D. ... SHIP PREPAID. 100 ... Arrival Guaranteed.

Breed—Grade A Utility Chicks	100	500
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas	$7.25	$35.00
S. C. Reds, Barred, White, Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White, Buff Minorcas	$7.90	$37.50
White Langshans, White Orpingtons, White, Black Giants, Blue Andalusians	$8.90	$42.50
Heavy Assorted $6.50		Assorted $6.30

MASTER BRED, only ½c per chick more. GOLD BANNER (Headed by many 300 egg males) 1½c per chick. Folder FREE.

GRACE'S HATCHERY
R. 25 CHILLICOTHE, MISSOURI

FARROW CHIX FOR SUCCESS

Order your Farrow chix now and have a profitable laying flock this fall and winter. Healthy, blood-tested stock. Orders filled promptly. 100% alive delivery, prepaid.

QUALITY MATINGS	100	500
Barred, White, Buff Rocks, S. C. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Black Minorcas	$ 8.45	$41.25
White or Brown Leghorns, Anconas	$ 7.95	$38.75

Special Matings 2c a chick higher than Quality Matings. Famous Farrow Star Mating White Leghorns 4c a chick higher than Quality Matings. Order now from these low prices or send for free catalog. Add 1c per chick when ordering less than 100.

FARROW CHICKERIES
DEPT. 40 PEORIA, ILLINOIS

...AAA CHICKS...

Select quality high production mating chicks at amazing low cost. Order direct from ad. Prompt shipment.

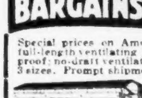
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns	$7.75
Barred, Buff, White Rocks	8.25
White Wyandottes, Buff Orps.	8.25
S. C. Reds, White Minorcas	8.25
S. C. R. I. Whites, White Langshans	8.50
Jersey White Giants	9.25
Assorted Heavy Breeds	6.90
Assorted All Breeds	6.30

Less than 100 add 1c per chick. 500 or more deduct 25c per 100. All chicks blood tested. Postage paid. Live arrival guaranteed.

CAMERON HATCHERY
CAMERON, MISSOURI

BROODER HOUSE BARGAINS

Special prices on America's finest brooder and laying houses; full-length ventilating windows, double floor, creosoted, vermin-proof; no-draft ventilation; sectional, movable. Extra heavy ... 3 sizes. Prompt shipment. Ask dealer or write for free circular and prices.



NEW ECONOMY FEEDER
6 popular priced sizes. Handles ... feed, rat-proof, rain-proof; heavy ... steel. Saves feed, saves money. See dealer or write for circular and money saving prices.

The HARGROVE CO., 404 N. Y. Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa

Certified Chix. Immediate Delivery.

Postpaid. 100 alive arrival guaranteed.	100	400
White Leghorns and Heavy Mixed	$7.75	$30.00
White, Barred and Buff Rocks	8.25	32.00
S. C. Reds, White Wyandotte, Buff Orpingtons	8.25	32.00
Anconas and Buff Leghorns	8.25	32.00

Two weeks old add 5c each; 3 weeks old 7½c, postpaid.
SCHECKEL'S HATCHERY, SPRINGBROOK, IA.

FREE BIG CUT PRICE CHICK BOOK

3c light male chicks up to ROP Sired chicks. ALL leading breeds. Hatching daily. Also hybrids and sexed. Write now for FREE 40-page catalog, contains 70 pictures, many useful facts. COLONIAL POULTRY FARMS, Box 744, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

WORLDS LARGEST CHICK PRODUCERS

Now ALL STAINLESS STEEL!

MELOTTE gives you not only the sensational exclusive Suspended Self-Balancing Bowl feature BUT ALSO 100% Stainless Steel in EVERY part that touches milk. Only 18 discs. Longer wearing. Can't rust. And—the best skimmer of them all!

$20 INTRODUCTORY OFFER

And right now you can SAVE $20.00 on our Special Introductory Price Reduction and enjoy new low terms!

30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL!

Nothing to pay until after 30 Days' Free Trial then only $5 down and $5 a month—or return separator at OUR expense—you alone to be Judge.

Write Today!

Send postal for Free Melotte facts, catalog, special offers, terms. Hurry!

THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR H. B. Babson, U. S. Mgr.
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 2944, Chicago, Ill.

KRESO DIP No. 1 STANDARDIZED

PROTECT YOUR LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY FROM PARASITES AND DISEASE

GERMICIDE PARASITICIDE DISINFECTANT

FREE SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET ON "FARM SANITATION"

Write to Desk K-41-D, Animal Industry Dept. of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO., Detroit, Mich.
Drug Stores Sell Parke-Davis Products

TRADE MARK
HOMASOTE
INSULATING AND SHEATHING BOARD

Protects against cold, wind and dampness. FREE PLANS—Laying Houses, Brooder Houses, Special Houses for Battery Plants, also Samples of Homasote. Write today.

THE AGASOTE MILLBOARD CO.
Dept. 45 Trenton, New Jersey

SEED TREATMENT URGED FOR ALL SEED CORN

SEMESAN JR.
IMPROVES STANDS FROM POOR SEED
INCREASES ACRE YIELDS

NOW COSTS ONLY 1½c AN ACRE AT NEW REDUCED PRICE

New Improved SEMESAN JR. seed corn treatment has never been expensive. But now it is cheaper than ever! At its new reduced price you can treat corn this year for 1½c an acre!

With most seed low in vitality and good seed scarce, you can't pass up the benefits of this widely-used and recommended dust. It usually controls seed rotting and gives better stands. Reduces seedling blight, root and stalk rots. Generally improves the crop quality and increases yields — an actual average of 10% in 51 tests!

Smoother; will not clog planter. Corn Pamphlet free. Write to Bayer-Semesan Co., Inc., Wilmington, Delaware.

TREAT SEED EVERY YEAR — IT PAYS

A MILLION DOLLARS For FEEDER LOANS

You can make a feeder loan here quicker—often at a lower rate. No red tape. Reasonable requirements. Do business with The Bank at the Yards—banking "headquarters" since 1868 for leading feeders, shippers and packers.

THE LIVE STOCK NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
UNION STOCK YARDS
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Basis for Improvement

A correspondent and an experienced poultry producer recently inquired of us as follows: "For ten years, I have been raising poultry, and during that time I have made it a practice to hold over my best laying pullets and breed them to cockerels tracing to high producing females. Isn't that the way to breed up a better flock from year to year? Some one told me recently that it wasn't an effective method to follow, yet he couldn't tell me of a better way to proceed. What is wrong with my method of breeding? It looks like the right way to go about to improve the egg laying quality of one's flock. If I am wrong, please explain and tell me why. Also state how I should proceed."

While this method of picking one's breeding pen from the highest producing birds in the flock is a great improvement upon paying no attention to the egg laying records of the breeding stock, nevertheless, the method will not bring about any significant improvement in the laying quality of one's flock, even if it were carried on for a score of generations.

Years ago, poultrymen generally thought that selecting breeding stock from high producing birds was certain to lead to marked improvement, but carefully conducted tests carried on for many years have shown that it does not bring the results people used to think it would. It will perhaps maintain the producing capacity of a flock and prevent deterioration, but that is about all one can say for it.

Should Test the Offspring

The way to measure the capacity of a hen to transmit her own egg producing ability is by testing her offspring. A pullet may lay 200 eggs during her first year, but that does not prove that her offspring will be able to do the same thing. Her offspring may not be able to lay over 150 eggs a year under the most favorable conditions. If you think a certain hen, because she is a good layer herself, should be used in your breeding pen, do not assume that she is of any particular value for that purpose until you have tested the laying quality of a dozen or more of her daughters. Should her daughters, sired by a given male, prove to be even better producers than the old hen, then mate her with that same male for the next season, and save all her pullets, and you will be sure that you have effected some improvement in your flock.

Proceed in a similar manner to find out the breeding value of the cock birds you use for improvement purposes. Suppose, for example, you wanted a rooster for the high producing pullets just mentioned, whose breeding value you had established by record keeping. Suppose their records were 210 eggs a year. Now you breed them to what you consider a high producing rooster. Then test the laying quality of their daughters. Should they prove to lay an average of 220 eggs each, then you may safely conclude that your rooster was capable of transmitting high egg production.

On the other hand, should these pullets lay an average of only 200 eggs instead of 220, you would have evidence that your rooster was not as good a bird as you thought. He would reduce the egg laying capacity of your flock.

The point is that one can not tell by the looks of a hen, or even by her egg laying ability, whether she is capable of bringing improvement to the flock. Her improving ability can be judged only by the performance of her daughters. The same is true of the male. His value as a breeder can be determined only by the performance of his daughters.

A producer who will keep these things in mind and act upon them can improve his flock materially in a comparatively few years. This means a good deal of work, but there is no known shorter way of breeding up a high producing flock.

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White Hybrid Pullet chicks	$9.90	White Leghorn Pullet chicks	$12.75

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We are offering fall boars and open fall gilts, sired by the sensational boar "Perfect Balancer." Show prospects, deep bodied and wide. The right type. Why not buy the best?
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I have a number of exceptionally good fall boars for sale sired by Ivan of Rosedale and Hawkeye Perfection. They are well grown and ready for service. Vaccinated. Come and see them or write.
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Fall boars and gilts by world's champion sow, weights 150 to 300 pounds. Priced at one and one half times market.
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FALL BOARS

Farmers' type, farmers' prices. Write F. L. Jackson, Yetter, Iowa, or drive in. Three miles southeast of Lytton on U. S. No. 20.

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Boars and fall pigs, either sex. Well grown—good litters—double treated. Prompt shipment.
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Set of Angus Herd books. Volumes one to thirty-nine complete, in good condition. Write [illegible]. Inspection invited.
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Angus Cattle For Sale

I am offering 20 head of good young bulls for sale and some very choice cows and heifers. The choicest of breeding and priced to sell. Address
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I am offering some of the best Angus bulls I have ever raised. Have 20 head. Best of breeding and good individuals. Address
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POLLED HEREFORD BULLS

Now offering a wide selection of bulls ranging from long yearlings to two year olds, sired by Iowa Ito and Junior Wonderful. Also bred cows and open heifers. Write or come and mention this paper.
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Dark, curly coated, heavy boned, low set registered Hereford cows and heifers, some with calves by side, and others heavy springers to calve soon. Domino breeding and not high priced. Also yearling and two-year-old bulls.
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Five richly bred, double standard, yearling bulls. Curly coated, heavy boned and ready for service. Four top bull calves. Echo Larkspur blood. Good prices.
ROBT. BAUR & SON VAN METER, IOWA

CHOICE HEREFORD BULLS

I am offering for sale the best young Hereford bull in the state. Sired by Advance Domino 107th, a real herd bull. Also five other good bulls. Write or come.
WM. ESBECK EXIRA, IOWA

When writing advertisers, please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

LIVESTOCK NOTES

One of the important Hereford sales this season will be the complete dispersion of the select herd of Oscar C. Sevig, Walford, Iowa, located 10 miles southwest of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on May 9. Several years ago, he selected most of his foundation cattle from the well known Letts & Turkington herd, and today owns one of the truly good breeding herds in the state. The 40 lots do not include an animal over six years old, and all are of desirable types, rich in pedigree and presented in excellent form. In the bulls will be found a choice two-year-old, Letiston Lad 127th, by Don Blanchard 5th, out of a dam by Prince Domino. He is a bull with a good, strong, breedy head, thick fleshed, pleasing in type, and the sort for a real herd sire. He will please critical buyers. The other bulls include two January yearlings and young bulls, some of which will not be a year old until early summer or fall. They are all by Letiston Lad 89th, a son of Domino Mischief, out of an Incomparable dam. The group includes many high class herd bull propositions. They are bred good enough for our best herds. The females are a great lot. A few will sell with calves at foot, and those of breeding age carry the service of the herd bull, Letiston Lad 127th. Three fine daughters of Blanchard 23d and two by Coronet Lad 60th are included. There are about five excellent bred heifers and about the same number of open heifers, which are mates to the bulls. The other females are matured and include desirable foundation cattle. It is a sale you should attend. The catalog is ready and will be sent free upon request to all who applying, mentioning this publication.

The second annual Missouri Shorthorn Breeders Association sale, at Columbia, Mo., April 8, was well attended. The efforts of J. E. Comfort, secretary, are to be commended, as he handled the sale in a most efficient way. The top of the auction was Sni-A-Bar Clarion, a choice roan Sni-A-Bar entry, selling for $370 to Max Gregg. John Sneed made an admirable selection in the bull, Sunnyside Chancellor 3d, from the T. A. Harris & Sons herd, for which he paid $215. The bargain in bulls was Captain Gloster 2d, from the E. W. Sanford & Son herd, selling at $200. The 25 bulls averaged $135.20 each. The females were all heifers, and a desirable lot, rich in pedigree, but not highly fitted, and sold most reasonably. The 36 head averaged a little over $70, with 61 lots making an average of $98. John M. Karns, East St. Louis, Ill.; J. Ben Robinson, Nevada, Mo., and Ravenswood Farm, Bunceton, Mo., were heavy buyers of females at conservative prices. We list those selling for $100 and over: Lot 1, L. S. Gresham, Hartville, Mo., $105; 4, C. E. Mallory, Clarksville, Mo., $150; 5, W. H. Knox, New Florence, Mo., $120; 7, Frank Crumett, Carthage, Mo., $145; 8, M. H. Crawford, California, Mo., $110; 9, A. W. Ritchie, Hillsville, Mo., $100; 11, John M. Sneed, Sedalia, Mo., $215; 12, J. D. Wilcox, Moberly, Mo., $110; 13, W. F. Kuper, Cole Camp, Mo., $125; 14, A. J. Schaeffer, Bennetts Mills, Mo., $105; 15, Florhill Farm, New Florence, Mo., $130; 17, J. R. Van Dyke, Williamsburg, Mo., $110; 18, Mackey & Buren, Clarksville, Mo., $125; 19, J. F. Gephart, Salisbury, Mo., $115; 20, C. E. Gibbs, Columbia, Mo., $120; 21, L. S. Gresham, Hartville, Mo., $105; 22, Walnut Valley Farm, Clarksville, Mo., $200; 23, H. L. Momberg, Wellsville, Mo., $155; 24, C. W. Shepard, Warrensburg, Mo., $175; 25, Max Gregg, Harrisonville, Mo., $370; 28, Ray Cahill, Montgomery City, Mo., $100; 36, John M. Karns, East St. Louis, Ill., $100; 38, J. Ben Robinson, Nevada, Mo., $125; 58, John M. Karns, $100.

If you want good Hereford bulls, go and see Magnussen & Christensen, Audubon, Iowa, who are offering [illegible] good yearlings for sale. The breeding of these bulls is the very best, and individually they are very choice. Among these are some good herd bull propositions. The prices on these bulls are reasonable. You had better go and see them at once. Please mention this paper.

Dewar Bros., of Cherokee, Iowa, are advertising some of the best young Scotch bulls to be found in the state of Iowa. These bulls are mostly out of daughters of Cup's Monarch, the sire of the bull now in use at the Iowa State College herd at Ames. You will like these bulls. We urge our readers who are wanting bulls to go and see them. Please mention this paper.

Harold Masterson, manager of the Southwest Iowa Hereford Breeders Sale, at Atlantic, Iowa, the middle of May, is desirous of getting a few more cattle. If you have some good, young, serviceable bulls or some good heifers you want to sell them, write Harold Masterson, Atlantic, Iowa, at once, or you can call him by Phone 1947-20 and tell him what you have. Please mention this paper.

In a recent letter from C. G. Good & Son, Ogden, Iowa, they write: "[illegible] have [illegible] head of Belgian stallions [illegible] and that we still have [illegible] the kind that take the [illegible] and we think we have [illegible] stallions and mares that we have ever had in our barns." Make it a point to see their horses if you want Belgians.

The first annual purebred public sale of Aberdeen Angus cattle held in Dutchess county, New York, was on March 30, at Bethel Farms, Inc., Pine Plains, N. Y., which is a part of the Briarcliff Farms, purchased last year from Oakleigh Thorne by Henry H. Jackson, New York City, and under the able management of Frank Richards. More than 300 were in attendance from a wide territory, and the 61 lots made a general average of $219.60. The six bulls averaged $335 each. The top was Blackcapper 2d, selling for $400, to R. L. Sebastian, Rocky Hill, N. J. The auctioneer was A. W. Thompson, of Lincoln, Neb., who did excellent work. We follow with a list of the sales: Lot 1, Heart's Delight Farms, Chazy, N. Y., $310; 2, Clayton Taylor, Lawtons, N. Y., $250; 3, J. Clifford Purdy, Canandaigua, N. Y., $280; 4, Heart's Delight Farms, $185; 5, Dr. R. L. Sebastian, Rocky Hill, N. J., $400; 6, Dr. E. A. Babcock, Bristow, Va., $180; 7, K. C. Hogate, Pawling, N. Y., $200; 8, Dr. R. M. Vose, Ithaca, N. Y., $180; 9, Wm. Luther, Springwater, N. Y., $120; 10, J. S. Williams, Old Chatham, N. Y., $200; 11, Andelot Stock Farm, Worton, Md., $245; 12, Ehlers Bros., Lamoille, Ill., $400; 13, Andelot Stock Farm, $140; 14, K. C. Hogate, $275; 15, Wayland Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa, $325; 16, J. S. Williams, $135; 17, K. C. Hogate, $195; 18, Ehlers Bros., $400; 19, J. S. Williams, $135; 20, Richards Evans, Dodgeville, Wis., $350; 21, J. S. Williams, $125; 22, Clifford Turner, Waverly, Tenn., $220; 23, Dr. R. M. Vose, $245; 24, 25, K. C. Hogate, $130, $205; 27, Clifford Turner, $260; 28, Ehlers Bros., $420; 29, Dr. R. M. Vose, 190; 30, Wm. Luther, $120; 31, L. C. Brock, Chaffee, Miss., $225; 32, Wm. Luther, $120; 33, Briarcliff Farms, Pine Plains, N. Y., $350; 34, L. C. Smith, Blue Earth, Wis., $200; 35, K. C. Hogate, $130; 36, Wayland Hopley, $250; 37, Dr. R. M. Vose, $185; 38, K. C. Hogate, $125; 39, J. S. Williams, $175; 40, Chas. T. Neale, Gordonsville, Va., $200; 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, J. S. Williams, $250, $200, $200, $200, $185, $260, $200; 48, J. F. Root, Riders Mills, N. Y., $170; 49, Robert Rymph, La Grangeville, N. Y., $160; 51, 52, 53, 54, J. S. Williams, $200, $200, $200, $185; 55, Dr. R. M. Vose, $200; 56, 57, 58, J. S. Williams, $200, $185, $200; 59, Dr. R. M. Vose, $175; 60, Dinsmore Estate, Staatsburg, N. Y., $160; 61, 62, 63, Andelot Stock Farm, $130 each; 64, J. S. Williams, $200.

On Monday, May 11, at Odell, Neb., the Krotz Stock Farm will sell 50 head of the best Aberdeen Angus cattle that will be sold in the state of Nebraska this spring. There will be 15 head of good, well developed and serviceable young bulls and 35 head of cows and heifers. This firm is using two great bulls in Evidence of Strathmore and Blackcap Revolution 28th, and the offering will be sired by or bred to these two great sires. The heifers are a mighty classy lot, and among them are some real show heifers. The offering is very largely Blackcaps and Trojan Ericas, among which are Enchantress, Elsa, Evergreen and other celebrated tribes. These cattle are tested for T. B. and Bang's disease and can be shipped anywhere. Write for catalog at once, and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

We are pleased to announce that Bellows Bros., Maryville Mo., will hold a public sale of strictly high class Scotch Shorthorns on June 20, and they are selling some of the best bred and open heifers that will be offered this spring. They are offering eight head of bulls in this sale, and those who have seen them tell us they are selling some of the outstanding bulls that will be offered this spring. We are reliably informed that there are several bulls in this lot that are good enough to go to the head of the best herds in this country. It might be well for Shorthorn men to drop them a card and ask them to forward their catalog when off the press. Please mention this paper when writing.

If any of our readers want to buy some good Percheron stallions, just go and see [illegible] Humbert, Corning, Iowa. This firm is one of the oldest Percheron breeding establishments in this country, and they have some very excellent stallions they are offering for sale. Please mention this paper when writing them.

Willie Esbeck, Exira, Iowa, is advertising some splendid young, serviceable Hereford bulls in this week's issue. One of these is a yearling, sired by Advance Domino 107th, and there is not a better young bull in the state. These bulls are all out of Domino bred cows. If you want a bull, go and see Willie Esbeck. Please mention this paper.

A Hereford sale that will be of interest to our best cattlemen will be the sale of Kruger Bros., Union, Iowa, to be held at Marshalltown, Iowa, the first week of June. They own one of the good herds of the breed, and will sell a choice lot of richly bred bulls and females. Full information will appear in our columns later.

Twenty good Angus bulls are advertised this week by W. A. Hopley, Atlantic, Iowa, and he is also offering some good cows well along in calf and some very choice heifers. Please mention this paper when writing him.

VALUABLE BOOK ON FEEDING sent to you FREE

All the important facts about successful, profitable feeding condensed into simple, understandable form. Explains the rules to follow for business success in feeding — dairy cattle, beef cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, horses. Write today for this latest edition of Bulletin WF-425 "Practical Feeding for Profit," including the Master Feeding Chart — both sent free on request.

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THE UNIVERSAL PROTEIN FEED

ABERDEEN ANGUS SALE
(At State Fair Grounds)
DES MOINES, IOWA
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29th
45 Lots 20 Big Yearling Bulls, 25 Choice Females

A splendid lot of well bred cattle drawn from eight of the best herds in the state and a class of cattle that will meet with the approval of the best cattlemen. You will find bulls suitable for herd sires and females of foundation character. Plan to come. For **Free** catalog or information address

E. T. Davis, Sale Mgr., Iowa City, Iowa
Aucts. N. G. Kraschel and W. H. Cooper
J. E. Halsey, Fieldman

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Jobs on large stock farms for Animal Husbandry students, work with purebred herds especially desirable.

FOR SALE

Bruce Domino 18th 1850920, head of our College Hereford herd for the past three years. Excellent type and breeding.

Iowa State College
Animal Husbandry Dept. Ames, Iowa

SHORTHORNS

CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS

We are offering 10 of the best young Scotch bulls to be found in the state, mostly out of daughters of Cup's Monarch, the sire of the present herd bull at Ames College. Write or come. Mention this paper.
DEWAR BROS. CHEROKEE, IOWA

Line Bred Shorthorns

The results of 25 years of line breeding. Efficient beef type with milking qualities.
Bulls and females for sale.
BURT NEAL & SONS, R. R. 2, Mt. Vernon, Iowa

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BREEDER of Milking Shorthorns for over 40 years, the choicest American and Clay and Bates and imported breeding with excellent milking ancestry. A choice line of bulls from 2 to 16 months old. Prices reasonable. Also White Collie puppies. Founder of the Peerless Herd.
JOHN LOGSDON DECORAH, IOWA

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Herefords and Shorthorns

150 Hereford calves, weight 450; 95 Shorthorn calves, weight 425; 160 yearlings, weight 650; 20 springing heifers; 40 springing cows.
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Horses For Sale

JULIAN, junior champion at Wisconsin 1935, three-year-old weighing 1900 lbs. Richly bred and of quality. SUNSET KING, a 1600 lb. two-year-old, excellent feet and legs. Also Percherons. All priced to sell. Sorrell one year old and two [illegible] for sale by neighbor. Farm located 2 miles west State College on U. S. No. 30. Phone 31 F 21.
SUNSET KNOLL FARM
L. T. Hulbert, Mgr. Ames, Iowa

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STALLIONS AND MARES FOR SALE. Oakdale Farceur, the greatest breeding son of Farceur, heads our stud. Our Belgians are noted for their quality, size and substance. Visitors welcome.
C. G. GOOD & SON OGDEN, IOWA

Registered Belgian Stallions

Sorrels, chestnuts and strawberry roans, in good breeding condition, ready for immediate service. Large selection at lowest prices.
FRED CHANDLER CHARITON, IOWA

High Class Percheron Stallions

I am now offering 25 head of the best Percheron stallions to be found in the state of Iowa. From 2 to 6 years old. All descendants of the greatest prize winners. Write or come and see them.
I. L. HUMBERT CORNING, IOWA

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A.W. THOMPSON

LIVESTOCK AUCTIONEER
Selling for the leading breeders of America. Write early for dates.
2300 HARWOOD ST LINCOLN, NEBR

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The Markets

Price Outlook in Terms of Percentage of Ten-Year Average

The table below shows the trend of prices as compared with the average for the corresponding week for the ten-year period, 1925 to 1934. This eliminates seasonal bias and gives comparable figures for last week, two weeks ago, a month ago and a year ago. Comparison of farm prices with prices of other commodities may be made by noting the trend of retail prices paid by farmers and Fisher's wholesale price number.

	Last week	Week before	Month ago	Year ago
Retail prices paid by farmers	88	89	89	93
Fisher's index number	99	100	100	98
Cattle—Chicago—				
1,100 lb. fat cattle	91	91	89	120
1,300 lb. fat cattle	94	93	95	116
Canners and cutters	107	99	96	93
[illegible]	94	96	94	93
Hogs—Chicago				
Heavy hogs	132	132	128	111
Light hogs	128	125	127	106
[illegible]	132	125	124	104
Sows (smooth and rough)	130	130	125	109
Sheep—Chicago—				
Lambs	94	85	91	72
Grain—Chicago—				
Corn, No. 2 mixed	89	87	91	134
Oats, No. 2 white	71	68	78	129
Wheat, No. 2 red	86	85	98	89
Grain—On Iowa Farms—				
Corn	83	82	95	150
Oats	48	45	56	138
Wheat, No. 2 hard	95	94	107	107
Hides—				
Green cow hides—Chicago	91	91	101	72
Mill-Feeds—				
[illegible] meal—Milwaukee	76	71	77	97
[illegible] meal—Milwaukee	63	61	62	98
Bran—Kansas City	93	85	78	120
Shorts—Kansas City	91	87	83	124
Hay—				
No. 1 timothy—Chicago	67	67	74	126
No. 1 alfalfa—Kansas City	77	65	67	106
Other Farm Products—				
Butter—Chicago	101	90	92	101
Red clover seed—Chicago	84	82	85	86
Timothy seed—Chicago	39	39	43	277
Cotton—New York	85	84	83	87
Eggs—Chicago	90	86	90	110
[illegible] hens—Chicago	92	95	95	92
Provisions—Chicago—				
Lard	115	115	109	134
Hams	120	116	116	95
Bacon	111	111	111	107
Futures—Chicago—				
Corn—				
May	84	83	84	123
July	77	76	78	107
Oats—				
May	63	62	66	120
July	64	64	66	106
Wheat—				
May	88	86	91	92
July	84	84	86	96
Lard—				
May	111	113	107	131
July	104	106	102	125
Industrial Products—				
Coke—Connellsville		127	127	136
Pig iron—Birmingham	105	105	105	98
Copper—New York	85	80	77	81
Crude petroleum—New York		92	91	89
Crude rubber	89	86	78	62
Financial—				
Interest, 30 to 90 day paper—New York	30	29	28	26
Industrial stocks	123	124	117	73
Railroad stocks	66	64	60	39
Public utility stocks	72	71	69	40

Livestock Receipts and Prices

The following table gives data as to per cent of ten-year average for receipts and prices as they have prevailed week by week for the past eight weeks. Each week is compared with the 1925-1934 average of the corresponding week. Hog receipts, eleven markets; cattle and sheep, seven markets. Sheep and lamb receipts are combined.

HOGS

	Receipts at Chicago	Receipts at other mkts.	Chicago price
February 16 to 22	50	53	131
February 23 to 29	44	49	122
March 1 to 7	49	54	120
March 8 to 14	49	52	123
March 15 to 21	48	56	127
March 22 to 28	56	59	129
March 29 to April 4	56	57	128
April 5 to 11	47	48	129

CATTLE

February 16 to 22	89	91	91
February 23 to 29	93	88	84
March 1 to 7	85	85	91
March 8 to 14	85	88	93
March 15 to 21	86	92	90
March 22 to 28	105	109	91
March 29 to April 4	96	102	89
April 5 to 11	79	90	91

SHEEP

February 16 to 22	47	73	86
February 23 to 29	79	88	87
March 1 to 7	75	77	85
March 8 to 14	94	91	90
March 15 to 21	70	81	93
March 22 to 28	75	82	95
March 29 to April 4	78	75	88
April 5 to 11	65	67	91

LAMBS

February 16 to 22	47	73	92
February 23 to 29	79	88	88
March 1 to 7	75	77	88
March 8 to 14	94	91	91
March 15 to 21	70	81	94
March 22 to 28	75	82	93
March 29 to April 4	78	75	92
April 5 to 11	65	67	96

Terminal Supplies

The following table gives the percentage of ten-year average, 1925 to 1934, for the corresponding weeks for the visible supplies of corn, wheat and oats and the storage stocks of butter and eggs.

	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Butter	Eggs
February 22	12	50	145	48	3
February 29	13	48	145	45	1
March 7	15	46	147	81	1
March 14	17	45	150	90	13
March 21	19	44	155	83	17
March 28	21	44	160	77	32
April 4	22	43	163	67	39
April 11	24	42	167	67	43

Railroad Loadings

Figures show percentages for two weeks ending March 28, 1936, of the 1925-34 ten-year average for the corresponding period: Coal and coke 67 % per cent, grain 90 per cent, livestock 61 per cent, [illegible] 66 per cent, ore 76 % per cent, and miscellaneous products 79 per cent.

Future Livestock Sales

ABERDEEN ANGUS

Apr. 29—Iowa Breeders Sale, Des Moines, Iowa; E. T. Davis, Sale Mgr., Iowa City, Iowa.
May 11—Krotz Stock Farms, Odell, Neb.
June 1-2—Strathmore Farm, Webster City, Iowa.
June 3—Hamilton Bros., Good Hope, Ill.
June 6—E. T. Davis, Glyn Mawr Farm and L. R. Morford, Iowa City, Iowa.
June 8—Congdon & Battles, Maquoketa, Iowa.
June 17—Illinois Breeders Sale, Springfield, Ill.; E. E. Irwin, Sale Mgr., Box 546, Springfield, Ill.

BROWN SWISS

May 19—Breeders Sale, at Carroll, Iowa; Bruce Porter, Mgr., Fort Dodge, Iowa.

HEREFORDS

May 9—Oscar C. Sevig (Dispersion), Walford, Iowa.

SHORTHORNS

May 25—Interstate Shorthorn Breeders Sale, at Sioux City, Iowa. M. W. Smith, Mgr., Paullina, Iowa.
June 8—Edellyn Farms, Wilson, Ill.
June 9—T. Dorsey Jones, Shelbyville, Ind., and Earl E. Robbins, Greensburg, Ind.
June 15—Iowa Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Webster City, Iowa; Will Johnson, Mgr., 3709 Sixth Ave., Sioux City, Iowa.
June 17—R. Reed Thompson (Dispersion), Grinnell, Iowa, and H. K. Owens, Homestead, Iowa.
June 20—Bellows Bros., Maryville, Mo.
June 22—Illinois Shorthorn Breeders Sale, Galesburg, Ill.; Hal Longley, Sale Mgr., 37 Island Ave., Aurora, Ill.
June 26—Daniel E. Bower, Bridgewater, Iowa (sale at Greenfield, Iowa).

Fresh From the Country

IOWA

Central—Webster County, April 13—The snow storm of April 1 delayed seeding, but it is now in full swing. A lot of clover and alfalfa is being sown this spring. Fall seedings are making good showing. Uneven luck reported on little lambs and pigs. Most farmers are ear testing seed corn. What was picked early last fall is showing good germination; 1933 and 1934 cribbed corn, after careful selecting, shows about 50 per cent germination.—Oscar Peterson.

Central—Calhoun County, April 13—April has been cool, with some snow the fore part of the month, which delayed starting of spring work; but now the seeding of grain is in full swing. Corn 42 to 45 cents, oats 15 to 18 cents, eggs 15 cents and up, cream 31 to 33 cents. Hog and cattle prices are fair, with no strong buying. The farm program is slow and will be too late for many farmers to take part in. They can't wait, since crop planting is already on and no program made out yet.—H. Wm. Schon.

South-Central—Lucas County, April 13—Still cool, with frost. The soil is very dry, and some are seeding oats the second time. The season is now ten days late, and all vegetation is at a standstill. Fruit still makes a good showing, except peaches. Seed corn tests show weak vitality; some corn spoiling in the crib. Rain badly needed; pastures making a slow growth, and feed for stock is about exhausted. Many could soon be ready to plant corn, but the weather is too cold.—C. C. Burr.

Eastern—Benton County, April 14—A hard wind storm hit this part of Benton county last night, destroying buildings and windmills. Oat sowing and seeding well under way. Hogs $10.15, oats 21 cents, corn 45 cents, cream 31 cents. The weather is quite nice; not much rain.—Alice Frank.

ILLINOIS

Eastern—Vermilion County, April 13—It has been rather wet here. Some oats to sow yet. Some plowing has been done, but there is lots to do yet. Hardly any field work done the past week. The wheat is thin in some spots. Pastures are growing slowly. Will be quite a few acres of beans sown. There is a big scramble for seed corn. Good corn is hard to find. I expect that there will be some thin stands of corn.—Elmer Varner.

Southern—Alexander County, April 13—This is a lovely spring day. Farmers from the lowlands have been brought to town and are living in tents. The Illinois Emergency Relief Association is taking care of them. Planting will be late. We had a hard frost on April 8. I think all the Elberta peaches are lost. Eggs 17 cents, butterfat 26c, pork chops 21 cents, ham 27 cents. Had a splendid southern market for Easter. Home grown onions and radishes on the market and two bunches for 5 cents.—Julia O'Shea.

NEBRASKA

Southeastern—Jefferson County, April 13—Wheat is very spotted in this county, but is better in the northern part of the county than in the southern part. A large acreage of oats has been sown in the winter killed wheat. Early sown oats are just coming up. Apricot and peach blossoms are all killed, and many fruit and shade trees are dead; also many ornamental shrubs. Cream 30 cents, eggs 15 cents. Gardens and potatoes have been planted.—Charles M. Turner.

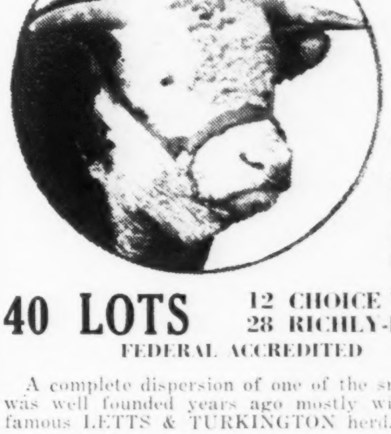
HEREFORDS

Choice Hereford Bulls

I am offering 12 good yearling Anxiety 4th bred bulls and two splendid herd bulls. Write or come quick if you want them. Mention this paper.
J. N. B. MILLER CORNING, IOWA

Hereford Dispersion

of
Prince Domino
Don Blanchard
and
Beau Mischief
Breeding



(Sale at farm located 10 miles southwest of Cedar Rapids on No. 149 and 1 mile north)

WALFORD, IOWA, SAT., MAY 9th

40 LOTS 12 CHOICE YOUNG BULLS
28 RICHLY-BRED FEMALES
FEDERAL ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED

A complete dispersion of one of the small select herds of Iowa, which was well founded years ago mostly with a choice selection from the famous LETTS & TURKINGTON herd.

The 12 bulls include an excellent two-year old herd sire **LETSTON LAD 127th**, by **Don Blanchard 5th** out of a **Prince Domino** dam. He is a bull with a great head, low-set, straight in his lines, pleasing in type, rugged and a real herd sire for the best herds. The other bulls are all sons of **LETSTON LAD 89th**, a son of **Domino Mischief** out of an **Incomparable** dam. Two are January yearlings and the others are younger bulls. They are a most desirable lot.

THE FEMALES are a wonderful lot of genuine breeding cattle of the highest order and nothing over six years old in the catalog. Three grand young cows which are daughters of **BLANCHARD 23rd** and two daughters of **CORONET LAD 60th**. A few of the females will sell with calves at foot and those of breeding age will carry the service of the choice two year-old herd bull **LETSTON LAD 127th**. About five bred heifers and the other five young heifers are selling open. The other females sell forward in calf and the sort for foundation purpose. The offering will be presented in good thrifty breeding form and a class of cattle that will work breed improvement wherever used. They are rich in pedigree and true in type. The quality and breeding will please critical cattle men. The **FREE** catalog will be sent, only on request to those who apply, mentioning this publication. Address

Only a Dispersion Offers Such Valuable Breeding Cattle

Oscar C. Sevig **Walford, Iowa**
Auctioneer Fred Reppert J. E. Halsey, Fieldman

Nebraska's Greatest Angus Sale

50 HEAD BULLS AND FEMALES 50

Krotz Stock Farm, Odell, Neb., May 11, 1936

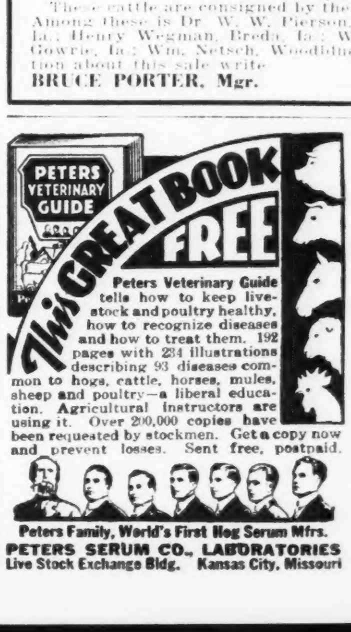
We are selling 35 head of cows and heifers in this sale and 15 head of good young serviceable bulls. The sale will be held at the farm adjoining town. The bulls are a strong lot and good ages, and well developed. Furthermore they are bred in the purple. Females all young, some with calves at foot. Bred to our two great bulls, EVIDENCE OF STRATHMORE and BLACKCAP REVOLUTION 28th. The former bull is a son of Revolution 81st, a many times champion, and is out of a dam by the world's greatest breeding bull, Earl Marshall. He is one of the greatest breeding bulls of the breed today. Blackcap Revolution 28th is an outstanding Blackcap bull, and is a son of the International grand champion bull, Revolution 100th. Twenty sons and daughters of Evidence of Strathmore in our sale and you are going to like them. Some show prospects selling in our sale. You will find Blackcaps, (McHenry and Judy), Prides, Ericas, Evergreens, Enchantress, Eisa and other celebrated families. Entire offering T. B. and Bang tested. Write for catalog at once and please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead. Address

KROTZ STOCK FARMS **ODELL, NEB.**
M. J. Krotz, Manager
A. W. Thompson and J. E. Halsey, Auctioneers M. T. White, Fieldman

BROWN SWISS CATTLE SALE

CARROLL, IOWA, MAY 19, 1936

These cattle are consigned by the very best breeders in Iowa and Nebraska. Among these is Dr. W. W. Pierson, Des Moines, Ia.; Abe Schlorholtz, Breda, Ia.; Henry Wegman, Breda, Ia.; W. H. Wornli, Linden, Ia.; Clyde Monson, Gowrie, Ia.; Wm. Netsch, Woodbine, Ia.; and others. For further information about this sale write
BRUCE PORTER, Mgr. Fort Dodge, Iowa



SWEEPRAKE & STACKERS

● Write for Catalog and prices on our new steel sweeprakes for Farmall, John Deere, Oliver, Allis-Chalmers and Case Tractors; also wood and steel stackers and horse-drawn sweeprakes.
WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO., Box 93, Hastings, Nebr.

STOP THAT COUGH!
GET A GOOD NIGHT'S SLEEP!
A Sip of KEMP'S BALSAM Soothes Throat Irritation. Pleasant Tasting.
KEMP'S BALSAM

OUR READERS MARKET

The Place to Buy What You Want and Sell What You Have

Rates and Information

Our classified advertising rate, **without display type or illustration**, is 15 cents a word per insertion, for one, two or three insertions; 12 cents a word per insertion where same ad runs four or more consecutive times. **Send full remittance with each order. If advertisement contains less than 14 words, remittance should be for $2.10 for each insertion.**

Count each whole number, initial and sign as a word. Count your name and address as part of the ad. Thus, "F. L. Wires" is counted as three words, "226 West 21st St." is counted as four words, and "Des Moines, Iowa," is counted as two. "$1" and "$5,432,000" are each counted as one word.

"C. O. D." counts as three words, "R. F. D. 4" counts as four words; "R. 4" as two. **Ads must reach us by Wednesday noon, ten days before issue date.**

If you have not advertised with us recently, be sure to give two references. This is for your own protection. One should be your banker and the other some responsible business man. To avoid delay, send letters of recommendation with your order. Write or print your ad plainly.

For your convenience in figuring, the following table gives the cost of most desirable advertisements for various insertions:

Words	Number of Insertions				
	1	2	3	4	6
14	$ 2.10	$ 4.20	$ 6.30	$ 6.72	$10.08
21	3.15	6.30	9.45	10.08	15.12
28	4.20	8.40	12.60	13.44	20.16
35	5.25	10.50	15.75	16.80	25.20
42	6.30	12.60	18.90	20.16	30.24
49	7.35	14.70	22.05	23.52	35.28
56	8.40	16.80	25.20	26.88	40.32

AUCTIONEERS

LEARN AUCTIONEERING, ONE OF AMERICA'S highest paid professions. Nation's leading auctioneers teach you modern auctioneering methods. Complete instructions and training in all branches. Write for catalog. American School of Auctioneering, Box 102, Aurora, Missouri.

BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN $25 TO $100 per day. Send for large illustrated catalogue. Also how to receive Home Study Course Free. Reppert Auction School, Box 8, Decatur, Indiana.

EARN $10-$100 DAY AUCTIONEERING. ACquire Home Study free. Write American Auction College, Austin, Minnesota, or Kansas City, Missouri.

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ARMOUR AND COMPANY, DEPT. D, 823 Fulton St., Chicago. Live and Dressed Poultry—Eggs—Veal. Immediate returns—highest prices. Write for tags—bulletins—free booklet on dressing, packing, shipping.

YOUR BROILERS AND OTHER POULTRY, also eggs and veal, will bring you more money when shipped to Karsten & Sons. We have been getting top prices for our customers for forty years. Check mailed same day shipment arrives. Market reports free. Karsten & Sons, Dept. 11-C, 1100 Fulton Market, Chicago.

WANTED — LIVE AND DRESSED POULTRY and veal. Highest possible prices paid. Write for information and tags. Drake & Bonfield, 940 Fulton St., Chicago.

WHOLESALE BUYERS

WHOLESALE BUYERS OF LIVE POULTRY. All varieties. Quality recognized. Coops supplied. Ship direct, it pays—Dressed Veal—checks mailed day shipment arrives, less regular 5 per cent cash discount. Write us. D. L. Henmon Company, 127 South Water Market, Chicago.

DOGS AND PET STOCK

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—farm raised—from unkenneled parents. Heelers (no fooling). Males—females—spayed females a specialty. Year's trial—training instructions—guaranteed. Several partly trained. Collies and Shepherds. Emil Runtt, Reinbeck, Iowa.

GENUINE ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS—FARM raised—guaranteed heelers. Years trial—training instructions. Males—females—spayed females. We claim they are the best working strain in United States. Reduced prices. Highview Kennels, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

SHOMONT COLLIES. WORKERS, COMPANions and guards. Also wire fox terriers. Shomont, Monticello, Iowa.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS, GUARANTEED to work to suit or money refunded. Hawkeye Twins, Creston, Iowa.

HAWKEYE KENNELS BLACK AND TAN TOY terriers, pups and grown dogs. [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL

DIESEL OPERATORS SHORT COURSE, $35. New Diesel engines. Training includes operation of Caterpillar tractor. Also Aviation Home Study and Practical Mechanical course. Flight training. Also combination Home Study and Practical Diesel engineering course. Write American Technical Institute, Box 59, Airport, Des Moines, Iowa.

LEARN HAIRDRESSING IN THE LARGEST and most complete school of beauty culture in Northwest. We employ hundreds of operators in our own shops. Earn board and room while training. Catalog C Free. St. Paul School of Hairdressing, Bus Depot Building, St. Paul, Minnesota.

DIESEL THE BIG PAY FIELD FOR TRAINED men. Investigate our practical course for practical men. Write now for free information. Diesel Power United Engineering Schools, 1520 E McGee, Kansas City, Missouri.

BEAUTY CULTURE TRAINING. FINEST IN America. Write for Catalog S. DeGlen Academy of Beauty Culture, 808 Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FARM LANDS

FOR SALE—3 FINE FARMS, 40 ACRES, 80 acres, 160 acres, fine soil, good buildings, close to county seat town. Will sell below true value. Terms. F. L. Van Sickle, Barron, Wisconsin.

FREE BOOK ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAkota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Low rates. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 407, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARM HOMES IN OREGON WITH CROP CERtainty and desirable living conditions. No homestead lands open. Write Dept. C-12, Oregon, 824 Fifth Ave., Portland, Oregon.

WESTERN CANADIAN FARMS CAN NOW BE purchased at greatly reduced prices, long easy terms. Canadian Pacific Railway, 507 Union Station, St. Paul, Minnesota.

CENTRAL MINNESOTA LANDS! FREE LIST. Murray's Land Office. (Established 1880.) Wadena, Minnesota.

FARM LANDS

FARMERS, RANCHERS, INVESTORS, EVERYwhere are realizing the stability of land and are investing in farm real estate. The following farms are ideal for home or investment. Iowa, Webster County. An excellent opportunity for stock and grain man. 200 acres. Nicely improved farming district. On graveled county road. Carrington and Webster soils. Good natural drainage. Extensive improvements, recently repaired and painted. $100 per acre. Iowa, Taylor County. 40 acres. Located near New Market. Well developed community, close to school and church. 37 acres cultivated; 2 acres in pasture and balance in orchard. Good productive small tract. $90 per acre. Nebraska, Otoe County. Unimproved 80 acres. 2 miles from Douglas. Telephone and power line along south side of farm. Marshall silt loam. 79 acres under cultivation. $75 per acre. We offer farms and ranches in Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska and Wyoming at attractive terms. The Federal Land Bank of Omaha, Department "C," Omaha, Nebraska.

READ! The sales division of "RURAL CREDIT" *(a department of the government of the State of Minnesota which is now being liquidated)* has been ordered to sell not less than 1,200 State owned farms during 1936. Prices adjusted to present values; attractive discount for large cash first payments; practical purchase contracts; no commission to pay. Free field service to buyers. For lists address,

Dept. of Rural Credit, Sales Division
Dept. V, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.

DO YOU WANT A HOME AMONG AMERICAN people, beautifully forested hills, lakes, rivers, fish, game, highways, schools, markets, wood, pure water, 4 railroads, mild climate, ample rainfall, level fertile valleys, cutover land that pays to clear? Price $1 to $15, 11 years at 6 per cent. Descriptive maps. Humbird Lumber Company, Box C, Sandpoint, Idaho.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITY. 150 ACRES fronting trunk highway, overlooking fine river, half mile store and post office, excellent clay soil, 20 acres open, balance timber, pasture, good five room house, barn, other buildings. Price $1,800, terms. Great clover seed, alfalfa district, no droughts. Veterans buying good land $5 an acre. Get list. Wm. Ruhen, Baudette, Minnesota.

FOR SALE IN EASTERN SOUTH DAKOTA, stock and grain farms in Codington, Clark, Miner, Kingsbury, Potter, Sully, Campbell and Walworth Counties. Small payment down, balance can be amortized. If interested, write for information and stating what you desire. F. L. Bramble, Secretary, Watertown, South Dakota.

NEW OPPORTUNITY! FARM INCOME IS UP. Good land still at rock bottom price. Washington, Montana, Minnesota, Idaho, North Dakota, Oregon. Ask about extensive Northwest developments under construction. Literature, impartial advice. Specify state. J. W. Haw, 34 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

AMPLE RAIN FALL, WELL DISTRIBUTED, in Central South. Abundant grazing and feed crops. Good general farming and early truck region. Write E. J. Hoddy, General Development Agent, Dept. D-8, Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company, Louisville, Kentucky, for free copy "The Southland."

GET A FARM ON THE SOO LINE IN NORTH Dakota or northern Minnesota. Conditions never better to buy good land at prices that will never be lower. Crop payment plan or easy terms. Say which state interested in. Ask about reduced rates. Send for information to R. S. Claar, No. 9, Soo Line Ry. Company, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

LAND IS STILL THE SAFEST INVESTMENT. Save money by purchasing a farm home at today's prices. Our list describes rare bargains in Minnesota, North and South Dakota. Write for details. John D. Larson, 115 South 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.

240 ACRE FARM TO CLOSE ESTATE, PALO Alto County, Iowa. 170 acres in cultivation; 70 acres pasture and hay. Had good crop, plenty water and pasturage during 1934 drought. F. Korpie, 2909 W. Division, Chicago.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA IMPROVED FARMS: 407 acres, $30 per acre. 402 acres, $35 per acre. 160 acres, $6,000. Also larger and smaller tracts. Good terms. Wohl-Dickey Company, Waseca, Minnesota.

FARM MACHINERY

SAVE MONEY ON TRACTOR LUGS, PULLEYS, flywheels, all other tractor parts. Brand new. Average saving 50 per cent. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for 48 page free catalog. Irving's Tractor Lug Company, Galesburg, Illinois.

FULL DOG DISC JOINTER FOR TRASH. CYLinder corn shellers. Mullins Gibson Mfg. Company, Rushville, Indiana.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: CARLOAD USED TRACTORS. P. O. Box No. 42, Willmar, [illegible]

FARM MACHINERY

"SPADELUGS" INCREASE DRAW BAR 50 PER cent by stopping Rear Wheel Slippage. Made only for McCormick-Deering F-12, F-20 with 6" wheels. Savings in fuel and time pay cost. Write for Special Offer and Money Back Guarantee. Local agents wanted. Wells Tractor Lug Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

FORDSON PARTS ALWAYS AVAILABLE AT low prices. Complete stock of genuine Ford made repair parts. Get your Fordson in shape early. See your dealer or write for 1935 price list. Farm Tractor & Equipment Company, Authorized Distributors, 1012 Mulberry Street, Des Moines, Iowa; 1515 Cuming Street, Omaha, Nebraska.

McCORMICK DEERING COMBINES No. 11—16 ft. cut; No. 8—10 ft. cut. Bean and Pick-up attachment, complete set of riddles. 12 ft. and 16 ft. Windrow machines. (Good running condition.) Any reasonable offer accepted. W. T. Saxon, Agent, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SANDWICH 4 HOLE SHELLER $60. JOHN Deere Baler like new $250. Hay loader $85. Side delivery $75. Cultipacker $100. Sorghum Mill $50. Curtis-Baldwin 12 foot Combine $550. Ben Mitchell, Shenandoah.

USED TRACTOR PARTS AT LOW PRICES. World's largest wreckers, 22 acres tractors, trucks, cars. Also, will buy all makes tractors. Write, wire, phone. Elmwood Auto Wrecking Co., Inc., Galesburg, Illinois.

CLEARANCE. 100 GENERATORS, 500 WATT, 110 volt, alternating, $22.50. 1,000 watt, direct current, $19.50. Many other generators, motors. Electrical Surplus Company, 1885 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

SENSATIONAL BARGAIN

In repossessed and factory reconditioned single and double row cultivators. Rock Island Plow Company, Rock Island, Illinois.

TRACTOR, TRUCK, AUTOMOBILE PARTS. ESTablished 20 years. Write for free catalog, also what parts interest you, so we can quote you prices. Wagner Auto Parts, 3214 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

ABART HOMEBUILT FOLDING HARROW drawbar has everything. Horse or tractor. Low cost. Easily made. Complete plans, $1, postpaid. Abart Agricultural Engineering Service, Dow City, Iowa.

BEFORE YOU PURCHASE THAT CREAM separator get our new low prices on the Anker-Holth and reconditioned machines. Northwest Anker-Holth Company, Box 7, Mankato, Minnesota.

USED TRACTOR PARTS OF MANY MAKES and models at reasonable prices. We also buy your old tractors. Write, call. The Central Tractor and Auto Wrecking Company, Boone, Iowa.

FARM ELEVATORS—EASY PULLING PORTable and inside cup. Write to the G. & D. Manufacturing Company, Streator, Illinois, Dept. W, for free booklet and crib plans.

WENZELMANN CUP AND PORTABLE ELEvators, best by test for more than 35 years. Wenzelmann Factories, Galesburg, Illinois.

EXTRA GOOD 15x30 McCORMICK DEERING tractor $400. Case 15x27 tractor $200. Forward Machinery Company, Red Oak, Iowa.

HAMMER GRINDER SCREENS—ANY MAKE. Low prices—quick shipment. Write York Foundry, York, Nebraska.

HELP WANTED

MALE

GET U. S. GOVERNMENT JOB. START $105-$175 month. Men-Women, age 18-50. Short hours, annual vacation with pay. Are you eligible for qualifying test? Get our Questionnaire—find out. No obligations whatever. Write for free copy today. Instruction Service, Dept. 384, St. Louis, Missouri.

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMEstead has openings for several men with sales ability who will work hard for a good income. A car is necessary to carry on this work. Write—Circulation Department, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Iowa.

LIGHTNING PROTECTION SYSTEMS. DEALers and Salesmen wanted, full or part time, unlimited field, write for reservation, wonderful opportunity for right man. Mangold Lightning Rod Company, Burlington, Iowa.

MEN — LEARN BARBERING. LABOR LAW now regulates prices and wages. Best in years. Good demand from small towns as well as cities. Write Moler College, 59 East Monroe Street, Chicago.

ROUTE OF 875 FAMILIES OPEN FOR [illegible] Write Carl Gerlacher, Box 408, Winona, Minnesota.

Please mention this paper when writing.

HELP WANTED

MALE

MEN WANTED
GOOD EARNINGS

If you want a steady job at good pay—you can become one of our Route Men right in your territory. We're the oldest concern of our kind manufacturing a fast selling line of food products needed in every home. Mr. Jas. McNellis has sold Ward's Guaranteed Products steadily for 44 years, and others have been with us 25 to 30 years. Write us today. We'll start you without any investment. Don't hesitate because you haven't had selling experience. We show you just how to start making money right away.

DR. WARD'S MEDICAL COMPANY
Dept. F-15, WINONA, MINNESOTA.

PROFIT GATHERING ROOTS, HERBS, FLOWers, evergreens. Details 10c. M. Merritt, 1752 Nicholson, St. Louis.

FEMALE

LADIES—LEARN BEAUTY CULTURE. THIRD largest industry in this country. Many calls from small towns as well as cities for our graduates. Can earn living while learning. Write Moler System, 59 East Monroe Street, Chicago.

GIRL ABOUT 25 FOR HOUSEWORK—CARE of child. Nice Chicago home. Five dollars weekly with board and room. Write full details to A. McIlnain, 2909 Indiana Avenue, Chicago.

MOTHERS—SPECIAL WORK UP TO $22 A week. No house-to-house, experience or investment. Give dress size. Dept. A-36, Harford Frocks, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PERSONALS

MATERNITY HOSPITAL FOR UNMARRIED mothers. Largest building, fireproof, oldest established, lowest rates. Expenses reduced by working. Address, Fairmount Hospital, 1414 E. 27th, Kansas City, Missouri.

EASTSIDE MATERNITY HOSPITAL — HOMElike seclusion for unfortunate girls; state licensed; working reduces expenses; lowest rates; confidential. Address 4911 E. 27th, Kansas City, Missouri.

LIVESTOCK

BEEF CATTLE

CHOICE DUAL PURPOSE POLLED SHORThorn heifers, bred and open, few bulls, must sell to make room. A. J. Birkestrand, Cambridge, Iowa.

REGISTERED POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS. Bred for beef and milk, sire, Woodside Sensation. Ernest Biggs, Union, Iowa.

TWO SCOTCH POLLED SHORTHORNS. AGE 10-12 months, heavy milking strain. [illegible] Jefferson, Iowa.

SEE OUR REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS sired by Grand Champion—Bone Stock Farms, Parker, South Dakota.

CHOICE POLLED HEREFORD BULLS. ONE two-year-old, two yearlings. Axel L. Johnson, Manson, Iowa.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS AND HEIFERS of good quality for sale. J. C. Wahls, St. Olaf, Iowa.

DAIRY CATTLE

SERVICEABLE HOLSTEIN BULLS, PRICED reasonable. Fine individuals, 1183 lb. [illegible] sire. Heavy producing Ormsby dams. L. I. Ferguson, [illegible], Iowa.

FOR SALE, GUERNSEY BULL, THOROUGHbred, fourteen months old, weight 800, [illegible] Harry Coles, Carlisle, Iowa.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN BULLS, BRED FOR TYPE and production. Priced reasonable. Shomont Farms, Monticello, Iowa.

JERSEY, GUERNSEY, HOLSTEIN HEIFERS. $6. Registered bulls. Shawnee Dairy Cattle Company, San Antonio, Texas.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRE BULLS, [illegible] months old. Priced reasonable. Ben Stuhr, Worley, Iowa.

TWO CHOICE REGISTERED BROWN SWISS bulls, seven months old. Emery Eastin, [illegible], Iowa.

DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

MILKING SHORTHORN BULL, RED, 17 months, heavy milking, beef inheritance, good individual. A. E. Eschen, Lamont, Iowa.

GUARANTEED MILKING SHORTHORN BULLS, 1 to 14 months. Butterfat 4.84 per cent. George Smith, Barneveld, Wisconsin.

HORSES

LARGEST SELECTION OF PERCHERON STALlions in Iowa, 2 to 4 years, 1,600 up. See these stallions before you buy. Joe Lahart, Monroe, Iowa.

BELGIAN STALLIONS FOR SALE. WE CAN please you with prices and quality. Sorrels and Bays. J. F. Beanblossom, Corwith, Iowa.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED BELGIAN [illegible] stallion, two years old. [illegible], Iowa.

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLION, [illegible] years old. Elmer Winkler, Metamora, Illinois.

SWINE

FOR SALE, CARLOAD LOTS OF GOOD [illegible] pigs fresh from the country. Weights [illegible] Jay Garnett, West Plains, [illegible]

REGISTERED DUROC BRED GILTS, [illegible] Aberdeen-Angus bull calves, [illegible] Roy Leggett, St. Charles, Iowa.

PROLIFIC PEDIGREED CHESTER WHITE bred gilts, immuned, easy feeding type. [illegible] Farmington, Iowa.

WANTED TO BUY

I WANT A SORREL BELGIAN STALLION [illegible] D. Hill, R. 2, Brookings, South D[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

DRUG SUNDRIES, SPECIALTIES, SUPPLIES, etc. mailed direct by manufacturer. Everything in small rubber lines. Send for free mail-order catalog, saving 75 per cent. Mail-Order Dept., S-E Mfg. Company, Box 353, Hamilton, Ontario.

USE THIS ORDER BLANK NOW

TO MAIL YOUR CLASSIFIED AD FOR WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD

WALLACES' FARMER AND IOWA HOMESTEAD,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen: Run my ad as follows..**times in your** paper. Remittance for $..................................is enclosed.

(PLEASE PRINT ENTIRE AD TO AVOID MISTAKES)

....

....

....

....

Name ....
(Count as part of ad)

Address ....
(Count as part of ad)

RATES AT TOP OF PAGE. MINIMUM CHARGE, $2.10

MISCELLANEOUS

WIN $2250.00

Can you make 5 three-letter words using the letters in the word "PARAMOUNT"? Rush your answer to G. F. Stayton, Dept. 145-E, Des Moines, Iowa, and you will get opportunity to win $2250.00

AUTO AND TRUCK PARTS

SAVE HALF. GUARANTEED RECONDITIONED truck and auto parts. All parts—all models—makes. Catalog free. General Auto, 7008 M. Cottage Grove, Chicago.

BATTERIES

BUILD YOUR OWN HEN AND BROILER BATteries, plans for building both and how to make five quart fountains for dime, both plans for twenty-five cents. Modern, Clarinda, Iowa.

BEES

BEES GOOD SIDELINE, PLEASURE, PROFIT. Send $1 for one year subscription and 190 page book "First Lessons in Beekeeping." Catalog free. American Bee Journal, Box W, Hamilton, Illinois.

BROODER HOUSES

BEFORE BUYING A BROODER, SEND FOR free literature on the most economical brooder. Phelan Brooder Company, 726 Continental Building, Oklahoma City.

CORN DIP

CHET'S CUT WORM DIP, WILL SAVE 90 per cent of corn from cut worms, wire worms and other pests, tried and tested eight years. Sold in $2 bottles, treats eight bushels of corn, send money order to Chet's Corn Dip Company, Oakdale, Nebraska.

DAIRY SUPPLIES

MILKING MACHINE RUBBER FOR ALL makes. Guaranteed quality. Low prices. Special inflations for all type shells. New improved teat cup with inflation suitable all pipe line milkers. Better. Faster milking. Write for literature, prices. Save money. Rite-Way Products Company, 4007 N. Tripp Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

ELECTRIC FENCES

FOR ELECTRIC FENCING GET THE ORIGInal Prime Controller for safety—effectiveness—one wire guaranteed to hold stock—battery or power. 30 day trial—catalog free. Prime Manufacturing Company, Dept. C, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

ELECTRIFIED FENCES REDUCE COSTS 80 per cent. Battery or power current operated. Information free. Write. One Wire Fence Company, E-28, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FARM LIGHT BATTERIES

EDISON STORAGE BATTERIES FOR ALL free lighting plants. Replace your old lead batteries with Edisons. Fifteen year life. Five year unconditional guarantee. Bargains in complete powerlight plants. Free illustrated literature. See Jay Battery Company, 86 Sterling Avenue, Yonkers, New York.

AMAZING PROFITABLE BUSINESS. BUILD new farmlight, automobile batteries from old. Recast new plates, all lead castings from junk batteries. Battery Laboratories, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARM LIGHT PLANTS

LOW SPEED WINDMILL GENERATORS AND [illegible] motors made from old auto generators. [illegible] watt 32-volt windmill light plant $156. [illegible] Engineering, Mankato, Minnesota.

WIND ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANTS FROM NEW [illegible] steel parts. Manufacturers quality, [illegible] prices. Windmill principles 10c. Q [illegible], 11201 Gratiot, Detroit, Michigan.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS — WIND DRIVEN. YOU build them. Write—Wind Motor Electric, Ridgeway, Montana.

FEED BAGS

WE BUY FEED BAGS. PAY FREIGHT ON 200 or more. Lincoln Bag Company, Springfield, Illinois.

FROG RAISING

RAISE GIANT FROGS! START BACKYARD. Big profit possibilities. Free book. Write American Frog Canning Company, (410-E) New Orleans, Louisiana.

GOPHER TRAPS

GOPHER TRAP. RENKEN SURE CATCH. Circular free. Write Renken Trap Company, G444, Crete, Nebraska.

HARNESSES

MASTER HARNESS HAND SEWED. WRITE for prices. Griesemer Harness Shop, Garner, Iowa.

KODAK FINISHING

When answering these ads it will save lots of trouble for you, for us, and for the advertiser if you will not mail your rolls in envelopes. Wrap well, tie securely, and address plainly.

OFFER No. 1—TWO BEAUTIFUL MASTERpiece enlargements included with roll developed, printed 25c. Offer No. 2—Roll developed, two prints from each good negative—25c. Reprints 3c [illegible] including beautiful [illegible] enlargement with each 25c reprint order. B. [illegible] Photo Company, 2209-12 Lowry, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! ROLL fully developed, carefully printed and two beautiful, full-size 5x7 double weight professional enlargements (or one tinted enlargement)—all for 25c coin. The Expert's choice! Reprints 3c each. The Photo Mill, Box 629-M, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

FILMS DEVELOPED AND PRINTED. ALSO 2 double weight enlargements, all for 25c. Finest grade of Hi-Gloss prints by experienced workmen. Reprints, 3c. 8 reprints and one 5x7 enlargement, 25c. Photo Art Shop, Box 3406-D, St. Paul, Minnesota.

FINER FINISHING, ROLLS DEVELOPED AND printed, colored enlargement, or two double professional enlargements, all for 25c (coin). Genuine nationally known MoonTone superior quality. Moen Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

TAKE NO CHANCES! RELIABLE FINISHING. [illegible] prints, 2 snappy 5x7 enlargements, [illegible]. Send next roll and [illegible] colored enlargement [illegible] Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

ROLLS DEVELOPED 116 SIZE OR SMALLER. Eight Enlargements [illegible] 25c. [illegible]

IMMEDIATE SERVICE! NO DELAY! [illegible]

COMPARE THE DIFFERENCE. ROLL DEVEL[illegible] professional double weight [illegible] [illegible] St. Paul, Minnesota.

$100 PRIZE OFFER WITH EVERY ROLL DE[veloped] including 8 beautiful [illegible] oil painted enlargement, 25c. Individual attention. Quick service. Janesville Film, Janesville, Wisconsin.

MISCELLANEOUS

KODAK FINISHING

ROLLS DEVELOPED — TWO BEAUTIFUL double weight professional enlargements and 8 guaranteed never fade perfect tone prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

TWO FREE ENLARGEMENTS WITH EACH roll developed and printed, twelve reprints 25c, fifty reprints 75c. Enlargements 10c each, $1 per dozen. Peeko Pictures, Davenport, Iowa.

DUBUQUE FILM SERVICE, DUBUQUE, IOWA, gives you one day service. Two beautiful portrait type double-weight enlargements and 8 guaranteed never-fade prints with each roll, 25c.

GET THE BEST. ROLL DEVELOPED, BEAUtiful hand colored enlargement, 8 never fade border prints, 25c coin. Prompt service. Sun Photo Service, Drawer T, St. Paul, Minnesota.

ROLL DEVELOPED, 8 PERMANENT PRINTS, two double weight, portrait-like professional enlargements, prize coupon, 25c. Extra fast service. Midwest Photo, Janesville, Wisconsin.

BEAUTIFUL GLISTENING PRINTS. ROLL developed, 8 guaranteed glistening prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. American Photo Service, 2946-T Nicollet, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

ROLLS DEVELOPED. TWO SETS DATED prints plus enlargement coupon 25c. Reprints 3c, over 19 reprints 2½c. Jones Studios, Davenport, Iowa, "Where the West Begins."

DAILY SERVICE — ROLL DEVELOPED 16 guaranteed prints, 25c. Valuable enlargement coupon. 16 reprints, 25c. Modern Finishers, Box 3537-S, St. Paul, Minnesota.

QUALITY COUNTS—TWO DOUBLE WEIGHT gloss enlargements and eight prints guaranteed not to fade from each roll 25c. Prompt service. Excel Photo, Dubuque, Iowa.

FREE SAMPLE PRINTS. SEND TWO NEGAtives with this ad for samples new Panelart Snapshots in Individual Photo Album. Panelart, Rockford, Illinois.

ROLL DEVELOPED, TWO PRINTS EACH AND two free enlargement coupons 25c. Reprints 2c each, 100 or more 1c. Summers' Studio, Unionville, Missouri.

FINERFOTOS GUARANTEED—ROLLS DEVELoped, 2 Bromide enlargements, 8 Velox prints, 25c coin. Finerfotos—Box C898, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

TWO PROFESSIONAL ENLARGEMENTS WITH each roll developed and printed 25c. Eight reprints, two enlargements, 25c. Hygloss, River Grove, Illinois.

FREE: TWO BEAUTIFUL SILVERTONE ENlargements with film developed, including eight Silvertone prints 25c. New Deal Photos, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

ROLLS RUSHED! DEVELOPED AND PRINTed with two superione enlargements 25c. Four 4x6 enlargements 25c. Newtone, Maywood, Illinois.

SPARKLING SNAPSHOTS. ROLL DEVELOPED, eight sparkling prints, 2 enlargements, 25c. Ace Photo Service, Box 223, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

TWO BEAUTIFUL OLIVE TONE ENLARGEments with 8 guaranteed prints 25c coin. United Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

SPECIAL — ROLLS DEVELOPED THREE prints each good negative 25c and this ad. Reprints 3c. Eastman's, Bode, Iowa.

FILMS DEVELOPED ANY SIZE, 25c COIN, including two enlargements. Century Photo Service, Box 829, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

QUICK SERVICE. ROLLS DEVELOPED 8 guaranteed prints, 2 enlargements, 25c coin. OK Photo Service, Ottawa, Kansas.

50 EXCELLOTONE REPRINTS 50c. TWO 5x7 enlargements 15c. Film finished, 16 prints 25c. Speedshop, Albany, Wisconsin.

GUARANTEED 20 PRINTS 25c. ROLL DEveloped, 2 prints each, 25c. Quality Photo, Hutchinson, Kansas.

20 REPRINTS, 25c. 100 REPRINTS, $1. ROLLS developed with 16 prints, 25c. Nordskog, 7, Maywood, Illinois.

20 REPRINTS 25c. FILM DEVELOPED 2 prints each negative 25c. Skrudland, 6970-5 George, Chicago.

HAND COLORED ENLARGEMENT WITH EACH roll 25c. 40 reprints 50c. Colorgraph, Dunning Station, Chicago.

FILMS DEVELOPED — 25c. TWO 5x7 ENlargements with each roll. Club Photo Service, La Crosse, Wisconsin.

FILMS DEVELOPED, 2 PRINTS OF EACH, 25c; 20 reprints, 25c. Fine Photo, [illegible] Nevada, Chicago.

BEAUTIFUL KODAK ALBUM (PREMIUM) free. One roll 16 prints for 25c. Fifties, Yale, Oklahoma.

ENLARGEMENT OF EACH PICTURE ON your roll 25c. Cut Rate Photos, Janesville, Wisconsin.

TEN PRINTS FROM ANY ROLL, 15c. BENSON Studio, 4323 Leavenworth, Omaha, Nebraska.

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

ABORTION—LASTING IMMUNITY ONE VACcination. Government license, money back guarantee. Free abortion literature. Farmers Serum and Supply Company, Department M, Kansas City, Missouri.

SMITH-BENSHOFF FISTULA REMEDY. A powder given internally. Write for testimonials. Roy B. Smith, Druggist, Perry, Iowa.

OLD COINS WANTED

$3,000 FOR 1804 SILVER DOLLAR; $5,000 for 1822 $5 Gold piece. Big premiums paid for coins now in circulation. Keep posted. Just issued, only complete 28 page buying catalog of all United States coins minted up to 1936. Special price 15c. American Coin Company, Dept. 123, Muskogee, Oklahoma.

WE PAY UP TO $6,000 EACH FOR OLD coins! Keep posted on dates wanted. Send 10c today for catalog. American Coin Company, Incorporated, Dept. 9201, Trader Bldg., Chicago.

OLD GOLD WANTED

GOLD IS $35 OUNCE. CASH FOR GOLD teeth, watches, jewelry. 100 per cent full cash value mailed day shipment received. Don't gamble! For highest prices ship direct to one of the oldest and largest American institutions. Satisfaction guaranteed or articles cheerfully returned. Licensed. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Company, 300-Y Champlain Bldg., Chicago.

GOLD $35 OUNCE. SHIP OLD GOLD TEETH, [illegible] Satisfaction guaranteed [illegible] Free information. [illegible] Gold Refining Company, 1554 [illegible] Minnesota.

POULTRY REMEDIES

USE GENO TABLETS FOR COCCI, BOWEL [illegible] 100 [illegible] 75 cents. Sample free. [illegible] Company, Box J, Monticello, Illinois.

Please mention this paper when writing.

MISCELLANEOUS

POULTRY SUPPLIES

MAKE $10 TO $100 WEEKLY RAISING broilers. A small payment starts you in this profitable business. In 8 to 10 weeks your profits begin. Battery Broilers always sell at profitable prices. Write for catalog and prices illustrating "World's Largest Line Battery Brooders and Poultry Supplies." Brower Manufacturing Company, Box I, Quincy, Illinois.

SILOS

MICHIGAN WAXED CONCRETE STAVE SILOS. Most serviceable silos ever sold. Write for literature and prices. Michigan Silo Company, Peoria, Illinois.

STAMPS

STAMP COLLECTORS—SEND 25c FOR YEAR'S subscription to big monthly stamp magazine and receive 25 foreign stamps free. American Stamp Journal, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

TELEPHONES AND REPAIRS

FARM TELEPHONES, REPAIRS AND PARTS. Free bulletin. Guaranteed 5 bar wallphone $10 prepaid. Telephone Repairman, Rogers Park, Chicago.

TOBACCO

SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO—BUY DIRECT from our factory "Kentucky Pride" manufactured chewing, 30 big twists, sweet or natural, $1. 30 full size sacks smoking, extra mild or natural, $1. 24 full size sweet plugs, $1. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Company, Murray, Kentucky.

MANUFACTURED TWIST, SWEET OR NATural, from good old Kentucky leaf expertly cured. 14 big firm twists postpaid for $1. No premiums, no foolings—just good tobacco value with satisfaction guaranteed. Old Tobacco Shop, Paducah, Kentucky.

"KENTUCKY'S FAVORITE" GUARANTEED best grade mild smoking, 12 pounds $1. Juicy red chewing, 10 pounds $1. Manufacturing recipe, flavoring, box plugs free. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED CHEWING, SMOKING OR CIGarette tobacco, five pounds $1, ten $1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box cigars free. Carlton Tobacco Company, Paducah, Kentucky.

POSTPAID 3 YEAR OLD JUICY MELLOW RED leaf chewing 10 lbs. $1.35, red smoking $1.10. 50 sweet twists $1. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. Moon, Sharon, Tennessee.

POSTPAID 3 YEAR OLD REDLEAF AGED, mellow chewing, 10 lbs. $1.35, extra smoking $1.10. Satisfaction guaranteed. C. Wilson, Sharon, Tennessee.

POSTPAID GUARANTEED BEST 3 YEARS OLD bulk sweetened chewing, 10 lbs. $1.35, smoking $1.10. 50 sweet twists $1. Allen Moon, Sharon, Tennessee.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED: ORIGINAL POEMS, SONGS FOR immediate consideration. MMM Publishers, Studio Bldg., Portland, Oregon.

WINDMILLS

WINDMILLS $17.95. WRITE FOR LITERAture and special prices. Currie Windmill Company, Dept. WF, Topeka, Kansas.

WOOL

CUSTOM WOOL CARDING. YARN, BATTS, blankets, sox, old batting recarded. Make excellent comforter batts from your old woolens. Circulars free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cambridge Woolen Mills, Cambridge, Minnesota.

FARMERS WOOL—MADE INTO BLANKETS, robes, batting and yarns at fair prices. Send for circulars. Monticello Woolen Mills, Monticello, Wisconsin.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTORS—WRITE FOR NEW FREE BOOK "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for preliminary information. Clarence A. O'Brien and Hyman Berman, Registered Patent Attorneys, 1498 Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS SECURED. LOW COST. REASONable terms. Book and advice free. L. F. Randolph, Registered Patent Attorney, Department 506, Washington, D. C.

"INVENTOR'S GUIDEBOOK" FREE — CONtaining 100 illustrations, advice about patenting, selling inventions. F. Lederman, Tribune Bldg., New York.

TALBERT DICK. NO CHARGE FOR CONSULtation or inquiry information. 418 Des Moines Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BAIR, FREEMAN & SINCLAIR, PATENT ATtorneys, patents and trade-marks. 802 Equitable Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS

from healthy blood tested stock. Quick growing chicks. Make good broilers and layers. 100 per cent live arrival. Postage paid. Heim's Hatchery, F343, Lamar, Missouri.

WOODLAWN QUALITY LARGE TYPE LEGhorns and Minorcas and all other leading breeds. Husky, bloodtested, production bred. Flocks sired by R. O. P. and Sons of R. O. P. 230-330 record stock. Biweekly year around. Famed for livability. Woodlawn Hatchery, Woodlawn, Illinois.

BIGGEST SUMMER CHICK SALE IN HISTORY of one of world's largest model poultry plants, winner hundreds egg laying contest awards. Hurry for bargain prices, free catalog. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, 472 Lindstrom Road, Clinton, Missouri.

SEXED DAY OLD PULLETS AND COCKERels $3.95 per 100 up. Postpaid. Guaranteed alive arrival. Customers in 43 states. Catalog free. Hayes Bros. Hatchery, 22 Hayes Building, Decatur, Illinois.

KOSBAU'S SELECTED CHICKS. HATCHING eggs, blood tested, accredited. 25,000 weekly. 10 years experience, popular varieties, easy terms, low prices. Write Kosbau Hatchery, Waukon, Iowa.

52 BREEDS. BARGAINS. HAND-PICKED chicks, baby turkeys, started chicks, hybrids, pullets, cockerels. Iowa inspected. Wonderful poultry book free. Berry's Farm, Route 18, Clarinda, Iowa.

STARTED AND BABY CHICKS FROM AC[credited] blood tested Rocks, Wyandottes, S. [C.] Reds, Leghorns. Custom hatching. Electric hatcher. [illegible], Riverside, Iowa.

FOR LOW PRICES, PROMPT SERVICE WRITE Smith Chickeries, Box 262-W, Mexico, Missouri. Also selling Sexed chicks.

HIGH CLASS GIANTS—WHITE AND BROWN [illegible] [illegible] E. Moon, Knoxville, [illegible]

FOR LOW PRICES ON BABY CHICKS, START[ed] chicks and two-week-old pullets write Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minnesota.

PROMPT SHIPMENTS SMITH'S LARGE TYPE Leghorn chicks, order direct: 100-$7.90; 500-$38.50. Sexed Pullets: 100-$16.80. Smith Chickeries, Box 262-W, Mexico, Missouri.

BABY CHICKS

Premier Chicks Hardy as Missouri Mules!

Can you afford to risk your poultry investment, your labor, your expected profits on doubtful chicks? Start with Premier chicks, which insure a profitable flock of good layers.

Tube Tested Flocks Produce Stronger Chicks

Premier chicks are hatched from large, carefully selected eggs of healthy, well-bred parent stock. Our special tube method of bloodtesting, highly recommended by all authorities, guarantees thrifty, vigorous chicks which live, grow faster, feather more evenly, and save feed and expense.

Build up your flock now with Premier chicks, which cost no more than other good quality chicks. Get our Free Catalog and Price List before ordering chicks of anyone, at any price. Write us today.

Premier Hatchery, Inc.

155 EAST PINE ST. WARRENSBURG, MO.

FAMOUS 300 EGG BLOOD CHICKS

Sexed Purebreeds and Hybrids Cheap

All Day-old Baby Chicks, per 100: Unsexed Leghorns, $6.75. White, Barred Rocks, Buff Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, White Minorcas, $7.40. White Giants, Red X Barred Rock Hybrids, Sexed White Hybrid Pullets (Leghorn X any heavy breed, your selection), $9.95. White Leghorn pullets, Hybrid White Egg Pullets (Leghorn X Minorca), $13.75. White Hybrid Cockerels, $6.90; Assorted Cockerels, $3.00. Laymore Matings, add only 1c per chick. Master Matings 2c per chick. Free Chicks for cash with order. Or we ship C. O. D. plus postage. Cockerels subject to prior sale of pullets. 100 per cent Arrival Guaranteed. Sexing guaranteed 90 per cent accurate. Thousands daily. Free Catalog. Send today. 11th year. One of Iowa's leading chick producers.

FAMOUS POULTRY FARMS ASSN.

Ross Salmon, R-6, Shenandoah, Iowa

BUY DUBOIS HIGH QUALITY CHICKS, ALways dependable. A fourteen day guarantee. All chicks hatched in new Smith Electric Machines of latest type. All flocks bloodtested and culled for high egg production. We have thousands of satisfied customers who say Dubois Chicks make them larger profits. If you have never raised Dubois Chicks send in your order today for our big, thrifty, oversize chicks, hatched from old hen eggs. 100 per cent live delivery guaranteed. We pay postage. Barred, White, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $7.90 per 100, $38.75 per 500. Buff Minorcas, Black Minorcas, New Hampshire Reds, Silver Laced Wyandottes, $8.40 per 100, $41 per 500. White Giants, $9.80 per 100. White Leghorns (Tom Barron English Strain), Mottled Anconas, Brown, Buff Leghorns, $7.40 per 100, $36.25 per 500. Heavy Mixed, $7 per 100, $33.25 per 500. Assorted Mixed, $5 per 100, $25 per 500. Prompt delivery. For discount on larger orders write for free literature. Dubois County Hatchery, Box 965, Huntingburg, Indiana.

STROMBERG WINTER LAYERS. 22 VARIeties, all grades from flocks bloodtested 100 per cent for BWD and Fowl Typhoid—vaccinated for Roup and Colds. Get these strong healthy chicks for bigger profits and winter production. Lowest prices now on our Utility Grade. Assorted, $6.25 per 100; $31.25 for 500. Heavy Assorted, $7 per 100, $35 for 500. All Leghorns, Anconas, $8 per 100, $38.75 for 500. All Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, all Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, $8.50 per 100, $41.25 for 500. Standard and Special Super quality are from Exhibition quality Matings. Standard priced $1 per 100 more than Utility. Special Super Quality $2.50 per 100 more than Standard. Order now. $1 per 100 deposit, balance C. O. D. Stromberg Mammoth Bronze Turkey poults offer profit possibilities up to $2 per bird. Turkey information folder free. Also new catalog with full information—including offer Free Sexing Course, assuring sexed chicks at no extra cost. Stromberg Hatchery, Dept. 7, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

ORDER PETERS' "SPECIAL CHICKS NOW

For May and June

MAKE GOOD WINTER LAYERS, because they are specially bred for early maturity. Lay in 5 to 6 months. Common strains 7 to 8 months or later. Can accept orders now only for May and June delivery—Supply of this quality of chicks definitely limited. Peters' "Special" Chicks are sold with a real livability and production guarantee. No Catches! Get catalog for full explanation on reliable breeding, etc. White Leghorns, White, Barred Rocks, New Hampshires (Reds), White Wyandottes, Assorted (Regular or Sexed), also Sex-Linked Hybreds. Moderately Priced.

PETERS CERTIFIED POULTRY, INC.
A. G. Peters Box 836 Newton, Iowa

REDUCED PRICES ON BAGBY CHICKS FOR May delivery. Bred from laying stock that has won 2 World's Championships—1932 and 1935. All flocks officially bloodtested and approved. Why take chances? 50 Bagby pullets many times mature two weeks quicker and outlay 100 pullets of unknown breeding at one-half the upkeep cost. Prepaid, 100 per cent live delivery. Thousands hatching. Single Comb White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; White, Buff, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, $7.40 per 100. Heavy Assorted, $6.90 per 100. Assorted all breeds, $5.90 per 100. Special—Leghorn Cockerels $3 per 100. For Sex guaranteed or Hybrid Cross breed chicks, write for special prices. Free catalog. Bagby Poultry Farm, Box 716, Sedalia, Missouri.

BOWMAN'S HUSKY CHICKS

Foundation stock with trapnest records 200-305 eggs. Get this extra breeding—more profits—at no extra cost! Fully Wisconsin Approved. Save—order today. Quality Matings: White, Brown, Buff Leghorns—Anconas—White, Barred, Buff Rocks—White Wyandottes—S. C. Reds, all $7.95-100; $38.50-500. Famous Special Matings (on above breeds) pedigreed sired, bred for more eggs, all $8.95-100, $43.50-500. Prepaid. Live delivery guaranteed. Catalog free.

PLATTEVILLE CHICKERIES
Dept. 50 — Platteville, Wisconsin
Just 19 miles from Dubuque.

FRANKLIN HATCHERY "MONEY MAKER" chicks—greatest profit-makers for 1936—Possess the unusual quality, vigor, size and egg-strain that only 22 years of scientific breeding can develop. From Mid-West's finest breeder flocks. Breeders selected by rigid individual examination. Bloodtested. All popular breeds. Low as $8.40. Assorted heavy $7.50. Chicks now available. Write today for complete new price list. Franklin Hatchery, Dept. 663, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

WALKER'S WORTHMORE CHICKS—QUALITY that will fit your need at prices you can afford. Livability tested, replacement one-half price first 14 days. Giant type White Leghorns, Brown, Buff Leghorns $6.75. White, Barred, Buff Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $6.90. Add 1c per chick for AAA grade. No down payment. C. O. D. if you wish. All shipments prepaid. Walker Hatchery, Creighton, Missouri.

WE SEND BIG, HEALTHY CHICKS FROM [illegible] flocks, culled, bloodtested, shipped to [illegible] started, shipped right. White and Barred Rocks, Wyandottes, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Golden [illegible] Minorcas, White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, [illegible] Gibbon Hatchery, Gibbon, Minnesota.

PROFESSOR KING OFFERS BABY CHICKS from bloodtested flocks bred for egg production and size backed by 19 years' experience. All leading breeds. Day old, sex-sorted, two, three, four week old pullets or cockerels. Catalog and prices free. Iowa Hatchery, Iowa City, Iowa.

Additional Classified Advertisements on Next Page

Our Readers Market

(Continued from preceding page)

BABY CHICKS

GRACE'S TRIPLE A MASTER BRED CHICKS. Quick 100 per cent delivery. Big type Leghorns, Assorted, Heavy Assorted $7.75. Red, Buff, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White Rocks, $8.40. White Giants, $9.40. Assorted $6.50. Cash or C. O. D. Prepaid. Free folder. Graces' Hatchery, Box 9, Chillicothe, Missouri.

SCHLICHMAN SQUARE DEAL CHICKS. Missouri approved, Bloodtested Leghorns, $7.25. Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, $7.50. Giants, Brahmas, Minorcas, $8.40. Heavy assorted $6.75. Mixed assorted $5.90. Prepaid. Free catalog containing 2-week replacement guarantee. Schlichman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

DOUBLE QUALITY BABY CHICKS. BEST trapnest pedigreed breeding matings combining ROP males, Bloodtested White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Heavy Assorted $7.50-100. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons $7.90-100. Prepaid, 100% live delivery. Double R Hatcheries, Olney, Illinois.

SAVE MONEY ON CHICKS FROM REAL breeding farms. Special discounts on future orders booked now. Barred Rocks, Northern stock, Bowers' tests prove them better layers, greater moneymakers. One of America's greatest poultry breeding organizations. Famous for genuine quality. Too to select. Mona Master Breeders, Inc., Box S, Sioux City, Iowa.

HERE'S A BARGAIN! PER 100: BROWN, White Leghorns, Assorted, Heavy, $7.40. Barred, White Rocks, Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, $7.90. Assorted, Big strong, healthy chicks. Order from ad. Catalog free. Steele's Hatchery, Box 164, Wellsville, Missouri.

STARTED CHICKS

STOP BABY CHICK LOSSES! ORDER STRONG, started chicks from Pick-of-King. Two weeks from order, call, collect, or telegraph and chick from Bloodtested flock. All leading breeds. Catalog free. Iowa Hatchery, Iowa City, Iowa.

POULTRY

NOTICE TO POULTRY PURCHASERS

UNLESS THERE IS A PREVIOUS AGREEMENT between the transaction between buyer and seller, who might advertise in these columns, Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead expects advertisers and buyers to comply with the following agreement: Where mature poultry is purchased on mail representations, without inspection, the seller, upon receipt of the purchase price, will ship the poultry to the buyer, with the privilege of examination at arrival. If for any reason the shipment is not satisfactory, the buyer will see that the poultry is properly fed and watered and returned immediately to the shipper, the shipper standing carriage charges one way, the buyer paying them the other way. Upon receipt of the returned shipment in good order, the shipper will then refund the original purchase price. If poultry is shipped a considerable distance, the shipment should be fed, watered and given a one or two days' rest and then returned. This is in accordance to general custom in handling such transactions and is assumed to govern all deals between our advertisers and subscribers. If there is any variance to this regulation, advertisers should notify buyers of them before filling orders.

ANCONAS

MOTTLED ANCONAS. BABY CHICKS AND hatching eggs. Write for large illustrated catalog describing this profitable egg producing breed. Send 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

FARROW ANCONAS LAY LARGE WHITE eggs. Purebred, blood tested. $7.95-100, $38.75-500. Quick delivery. Farrow Chickeries, Peoria, Illinois.

ANCONA CHIX FROM BLOODTESTED flocks. $8.100. Central Hatchery, Norfolk, Nebraska.

BLUE ANDALUSIANS

BLUE ANDALUSIAN EGGS. 15-$1.50, 30-$2.50, 50-$3, 100-$5. John Rabedeaux, Ames, Minnesota.

AUSTRALORPS

OSBORNE'S BLACK AUSTRALORP HATCHING eggs. Blood tested. Eggs inspected, $4 per 100. John Martine, Pleasville, Iowa.

AUSTRALORPS AND AUSTRA-WHITES. THE great egg layers of pedigreed breeding. Write for free prices. Lamer Poultry Farm, Centerville, Kansas.

GOLDEN BANTAMS

EXHIBITION GOLDEN SEABRIGHT BANTAM eggs, $1.10 (prepaid). Enid Ruutt, Rockwell, Iowa.

SILVER BANTAMS

SILVER SEABRIGHT BANTAM EGGS. $2.15 (Prepaid). International winners. (Note letter.) Ruutt, Rockwell, Iowa.

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LIGHT BRAHMAS. WRITE FOR LARGE ILLUSTRATED catalog describing this old regular breed. Chicks, eggs, stock from best blood lines. Send 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

DARK CORNISH

DARK CORNISH CHICKS, STOCK, EGGS. Write for large illustrated catalog describing this finest meat breed. Send 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

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OUR LARGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOG DESCRIBES the new, popular Jersey White Giants. Chicks, stock, eggs from select matings of both White and Black Giants. Write today catalog 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

WE SPECIALIZE IN JERSEY WHITE GIANT chicks. Bloodtested flock. Chicks $14.00. Special Quality $12.100. Central Hatchery, Dept. W, Norfolk, Nebraska.

WHITE JERSEY GIANTS. CHICKS, $10.50-100, $50-500. Pullets, $30-100. Eggs, $6-100. Delivery guarantee. Gaukels Chickeries, Sauk City, Wisconsin.

BLUE RIBBON FLOCK WHITE GIANTS. EGGS $4-100. Baby chicks, $12. Also Bred-to-lay Rhode Island Reds. W. A. Holtzclaw, Malvern, Iowa.

WHITE GIANT CHICKS AND BABY PULLETS. Quality stock. Bloodtested. Pullets. Enid Ruutt, Dumont, Iowa.

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SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURGS. MOST beautiful of all Lamp breeds. Chicks, stock, eggs reasonably priced. Send 5c postage for large catalog. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

POULTRY

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PUREBRED WHITE LANGSHAN HATCHING eggs $4 per 100 postpaid. Julius Nitz, Sigourney, Iowa.

WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. $4.100 POSTPAID. Accredited. Ned Johnson, Garner, Iowa.

BROWN LEGHORNS

FARROW BROWN LEGHORNS. EASY TO raise. Good layers. Cats, burnett, promptly, order now. Healthy, blood tested stock. $7.95-100, $38.75-500. Farrow Chickeries, Peoria, Illinois.

RYAN'S BROWN LEGHORNS. FROM STOCK trapnested and blood tested for 20 years. Hearty kinds. Strong laying strain. Order now. Chicks $8 per 100. F. L. Ryan, Beaver, Iowa.

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CRAVEN OFFERS YOU KNOWN QUALITY IN pedigreed winnerbred baby chicks at a very reasonable price. Pep, vigor, high production, large egg size in your Leghorns. Craven Leghorns are bred to a high standard. 20th season. B. E. Craven, Iowa's Pioneer Trapnester, Kellogg, Iowa.

WE ARE OFFERING OUR FAMOUS COLLEGE Strain White Leghorns for April and May delivery. All stock bloodtested. Large type, large eggs, and fast chick layers. Write for prices. Ames Hatchery, Ames, Iowa.

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ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS. THE COLD climate layers. 100-$8.75, 500-$40, 100 per cent live delivery guarantee. Post paid. Gaukel Chickeries, Sauk City, Wisconsin.

FAMOUS FARROW STAR MATINGS WHITE Leghorns. 200 egg strain. Large type. Real layers of large white egg. $11.95-100, $58.75-500. Farrow Chickeries, Peoria, Illinois.

TRAPNESTED WHITE LEGHORNS—LARGE type Bloodtested, pedigreed certified, accredited. Prices reasonable. St. Paul Hatchery, St. Paul, Minnesota.

EXTRA LARGE ENGLISH LEGHORN CHICKS from trapnested flocks, bred for size and high production. $7.100, heavy breeds $7.50. Silverdale Leghorn Farm, Farmington, Iowa.

HEAVY LAYING TANCRED SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. Eggs and chicks at low prices. Free catalog. H. E. Williamson, Dubuque, Iowa.

PURE HANSON CHICKS. PULLET MATING $8. Hen mating $10. New stock 275 to 300 eggs, close up. Wellendorf Leghorns, Algona, Iowa.

PURE TOM BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS. $8-100, $39-500, $77-1,000 eggs. $3.15-100; cos $10.50. Delbo Smith, Indianola, Iowa.

PURE HANSON STRAIN 300 DOUBLE PEDIGREE breeding. Chicks, eggs reasonable. Beacon Poultry Farm, Hubbard, Nebraska.

WHITE LEGHORN CRAVEN STRAIN DAY OLD or started chicks, close culled and bloodtested. E. C. Mayfag, Laurel, Iowa.

ROSELAWN AND GASSON STRAIN WHITE Leghorns—eggs and chicks. Mrs. Geo. Roe, Marietta, Iowa.

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BUFF MINORCAS. LAY LIKE LEGHORNS. Weigh like heavy market breed. Their extra large white eggs bring high market price. Write for catalog describing Buff, White and Black varieties. Send 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

MINORCA CHICKS. BUY YOUR MINORCA chicks from the hatchery that has specialized in Minorcas for 15 years. We are the largest hatchery of White, Buff and Black Minorcas in the state. Spring Valley Chick Hatchery, Spring Valley, Minnesota.

SPECIALISTS IN BIG TYPE WHITE MINORCAS for twelve years. Baby chicks at common sense prices. Eggs. Pleasant Minorca Farm, Fremont, Minnesota.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS. HIGH EGG PRODUCTION U. S. approved—Pullorum tested. Ramsey's Hatchery, Washington, Iowa.

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HATCH GOLDEN BUFF MINORCA CHICKS, from state's oldest breeders. Vigorous chicks, laying better. $9.25-100. Free circular and price. Fredrichs Hatchery, Gibbon, Minnesota.

FOR HIQUALITY BUFF MINORCA HATCHING eggs, champion winners, write Mrs. Raymond Mount, Brandon, Iowa.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE REDS. FAST GROWING early feathering, quick maturing. Lay large brown eggs abundantly even in coldest weather. Chicks and eggs in limited quantities. Write for catalog describing this sturdy breed. Send 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

NELSON NORTHERN NEW HAMPSHIRES ARE Nelson Maine Maker. Eggs, chicks, pullets, cockerels, breeding stock. Write for catalog. Write me today. Harold F. Nelson, Cloquet, Minnesota.

ALL STOCK U. S. APPROVED AND PULLORUM tested. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also Brown Leghorns and Barred Rocks. Write Robert Robinson, Madrid Hatchery, Madrid, Iowa.

PURE NEW HAMPSHIRES — CHERISTLE strain—all stock Bloodtested. May delivery, special prices on orders of 1,000 or more. Write for prices. Ames Hatchery, Ames, Iowa.

NEW HAMPSHIRE CHICKS QUICK MATURING. Heavy layers. Large. Profitable. Tested. Esther Goodsell, Dumont, Iowa.

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WHITE ORPINGTON EGGS. RANGE FLOCK. Good layers, $4.100. Mrs. Will Webb, Madrid, Iowa.

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WHITE CRESTED BLACK POLISH EGGS $4-100 (prepaid). Enid Ruutt, Rockwell, Iowa.

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PURE FARROW RHODE ISLAND REDS FOR foundation stock. Blood tested. Real large type. Catalog free. Farrow Chickeries, Peoria, Illinois.

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HAY EGGS FROM TRAPNESTED ROSE COMB Reds. $4.75-100, prepaid. Mrs. R. Roberts, Ames, Iowa.

POULTRY

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FARROW BARRED ROCKS. BRED FOR HIGH egg production and quick maturity. Try them. Catalog. Farrow Chickeries, Dept. 41, Peoria, Illinois.

BARRED ROCK EGGS AND CHICKS. RANGE flock. Pen Matings. Big discounts. Circular. Flatness Bros., Northwood, Iowa.

ARISTOCRAT DARK BARRED ROCK HATCHING eggs. Heavy layers, winners, $5-100. Mrs. A. E. Evelen, Lamont, Iowa.

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BUFF ROCK HATCHING EGGS. U. S. AC credited, pullorum tested. $4 per hundred. Post-Paid. J. H. Lage, Latimer, Iowa.

REDUCED PRICES ON BUFF ROCK HATCHING eggs. Ingmund May, Belinda Young, Bloomfield, Iowa.

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CHAMPION WHITE ROCKS
U. S. EGG-LAYING CONTESTS

Profit with a proven strain—direct from—and guaranteed by the breeder 15 years of Intensive breeding has brought forth these profit making characteristics in my strain. Good livability. Vigor. Fast growth. Early feathering. Standard weight. Outstanding high production. Write for prices. Large eggs. Pullorum tested. N.S.P. Standard Contest. Wind Hen with 278 eggs—301.4 points. Champion all White Rocks in U. S. Also highest 50 hen score in egg-laying contests—average 219 eggs each. For three consecutive years high White Rock Flock. Lists Record of Performance—203 eggs—203.10 points. Customers report from my 2 year pedigreed breeding produce extra good Contest stock all facts. Reasonable prices on chicks. A. H. Ward, Breeder, Box W, Independence, Iowa.

WE SPECIALIZE IN WHITE ROCK CHIX. Bloodtested flocks. Thousands weekly. $9.100. Special quality, $10.100. Central Hatchery, Norfolk, Nebraska, Dept. W.

TRAPNESTED WHITE ROCKS. LARGE TYPE. Bloodtested, pedigreed accredited. Prices reasonable. St. Paul Hatchery, St. Paul, Minnesota.

EXHIBITION WHITE ROCK EGGS. $3.50 (prepaid). Pen leaders. Certified pedigreed males (none here). Ruutt, Rockwell, Iowa.

QUALITY WHITE ROCK CHICKS FOR SALE. Hatch every Monday. White Rock Hatchery, Kellogg, Iowa.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS. TRIPLE A QUALITY. Big type. Egg producers. Claude Goodsell, Dumont, Iowa.

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SPECKLED SUSSEX. WRITE FOR LARGE, illustrated catalog describing this popular breed. Chicks, stock and eggs reasonably priced. Send 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

SPECKLED SUSSEX HATCHING EGGS. $4.50-100, $2.25-50. 75-15. Jennie Hultman, Charles City, Iowa.

SUSSEX CHIX FROM BLOODTESTED FLOCKS. $12.100. Central Hatchery, Norfolk, Nebraska.

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SILVER WYANDOTTES. OUR SPECIALTY for 30 years. Chicks, eggs, breeding stock from select mating. Write for illustrated catalog describing them fully. Send 5c for postage. Frank Foy Poultry Farm, Box 92, Clinton, Iowa.

WHITE WYANDOTTES WITH OFFICIAL EGG record—253 to 281—$1 apiece, $8 hundred. Special Mating—$2 apiece, $15 hundred. $11.50 hundred. Pullets. Nelson Sparks, Iowa.

SILVER WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR HATCHING. $5 per 100. America's best. Mating list free. J. H. Todd, Villisca, Iowa.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM high scored bird. Mrs. C. W. Whitham, Fairfield, Iowa.

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115 VARIETIES: DUCK, GEESE EGGS. International winners, none better. Write wants. Ruutt, Rockdale, Iowa.

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WHITE MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKLINGS. 50-$8; 100-$15.50; 500-$76.50. Post paid. 100 per cent delivery guarantee. Gaukels Chickeries, Sauk City, Wisconsin.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKLINGS. 10,000 PER week. Write for prices. Spencer Chick Hatchery, Spencer, Iowa.

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PEARL GUINEA EGGS $1.25-15. PREPAID. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Harry Hakes, Clarinda, Iowa.

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FIFTY-TWO PAY DAYS YEARLY RAISING Royal Squabs. Large profits. Orders waiting for hundreds of thousands. Marketed when only twenty-five days old. Particulars, large book, for stamp. Write. Pk Company, 325 Howard, Melrose, Massachusetts.

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1,000 HILL MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS available on May 20 and 27. 5,000 before month's end. Large guaranteed delivery dates. Discounts. Write for prices and Delivery Catalog. Hill Hatchery, Dept. W, Lincoln, Nebraska.

STROMBERG MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS. Made from our own flock. Orders waiting for best quality. Free Stromberg Hatchery, Dept. 7-F, Fort Dodge, Iowa.

LAWN CITY MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY poults from Hen's Blood Price in the country. Quality baby chicks from Bloodtested flocks. Six heavy breeds and four light breeds. Leg Rock pullets. Cedar Falls Hatchery, Cedar Falls, Iowa.

BRONZE POULTS. MISSOURI'S LARGEST breeder. A flexible built market price. Two weeks calling pullorum's last half May 10c. June 25c. July 25c. Redinger's Turkey Farm, Ridgeway, Missouri.

MAMMOTH BRONZE POULTS BRED FOR health, vigor, fast growth. 25-$11.135-50-$22.75-100 for post day delivery. Miller Hatchery, Box 146, Bloomington, Illinois.

BRONZE POULTS OF QUICK MATURING MARKET type. Our 37 year egg quantities. Late half of May 15c, June 20c, July 25c. Brown's Turkey Farm, Box 8, Holden, Missouri.

BUY MAMMOTH BRONZE EGGS—POULTS from our 4 Farms that bigger, most reliable Quality. Write. Fill Turkey Farm, Morningside, Sioux City, Iowa.

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POULTRY

50,000 MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY POULTS. Circular free. Central Turkey Farms & Hatchery, Dept. W, Norfolk, Nebraska.

IMPROVED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY eggs 25c; day old poults, 50c postpaid. R. Ruan, Belvidere, Kansas.

BRONZE POULTS QUALITY, SIZE, ELECTRIC hatched. Quick maturing. Order now. C. Goodsell, Dumont, Iowa.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

BUY SCHROER'S BETTER PLANTS. FROST proof Cabbage, also Yellow Resistant Varieties Onion, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Pepper, Eggplant and Sweet Potato Varieties Cabbage. Jersey Charleston, Flat Head, Copenhagen Market, Golden Acre, Red Cabbage and Collard. Prepaid 100-55c, 200-75c, 500-$1.10, 1000-$1.50. Collect 100-50c, 5000 and more 75c a 1000. Yellow Resistant Varieties Onion, Market, Allhead, Allseason. Prepaid 100-45c, 250-$1.00, 500-$1.50, 1000-$2. Collect 1000-$1.25, 5000 and more $1.10 a 1000. Onion, Bermudas, Crystal Wax, Sweet Spanish, White and Yellow and Prizetaker. Prepaid 100-50c, 500-$1.50, 1000-$2.25. Collect 1000-$1.75, 5000 and more 60c a 1000. Broccoli, Green Plant 100-40c, 250-$1.00, 500-$1.50, 1000-$2.50. Collect 1000-$1.50, 5000 and more $1.25 a 1000. Cauliflower, Early Snowball. Prepaid 100-75c, 250-$1.25, 500-$2.00, 1000-$3.50. Collect 1000-$2.50, 5000 and more $2.00 a 1000. Let us send you list of Pepper, Tomato, Eggplant and Sweet Potato. Order early. April 20th to 25th. All plants ready. Pay when you get them. Quality guaranteed. Schroer Plant Farms, Valdosta, Georgia.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE. JERSEY, CHARLESTON Wakefield, Copenhagen, Earlydutch, Flatdutch, Marketmaker, Allseason, Goldenacre, Red, Red Rock, Stonehead, Collards, postpaid: 200-60c, 300-75c, 500-$1.00, 1000-$1.65; express, 5000-$4.50, 10,000 or more 60c per 1000. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish, postpaid: 500-55c, 1000-$1.00, 2,500-$2.15. Express, prepaid: 6,000-$4.50. Collect: 5,000 or more, $2.50. Sweet Potatoes, Centennial, Nancyhall, Porto Rico, Redvelvet, Improved Magnolia, Belmont, Gulfstate, Jersey, Red Bermudas, McGee, Nematode Resistant, Southland, Large Albino, Prepaid: 100-50c, 200-75c, 500-90c, 1,000-$1.25. Express, prepaid: 1,000-$1.75, postpaid: 1,000-$1.95, express prepaid: $3.25. Peppers, Ruby King, California Wonder, Chinese Giant, Bullnose, Cayenne, Bird's Eye, Tabasco, Eggplant, Early Black Beauty, Blackbeauty: 50-40c, 100-50c, 200-75c, 500-$1.20, 500-$1.45, 1,000-$2.50. Open-pollinated seed varieties, labeled, postpaid: 100-35c, 200-50c, satisfaction guaranteed. W. G. Foster Plant Company, Omaha, Texas.

Sensational
New Below-Zero
YELLOW PEACH!

Biggest! Hardiest! Most Delicious! Heaviest Bearing Freestone Peach Ever Discovered. Called SUN-GOLD. Originated in northern Iowa. For 15 years grow through cold winters. 10, 15, 22 inches, without injury. Never missed full crop. Most sweetest flavor. Highest quality. 22½c up. Read all about this remarkable peach, pictured in natural colors in our new FREE Nursery and Seed Catalog. Only in Allsopp's Nurseries. Big Bargains. Amazing offers. Sensational low prices. Guaranteed stock from America's Largest Direct-To-You Nursery. We place nice fruit trees than all the other 1,000 seed catalogs combined. Inter State Nurseries, 21 E. Street, Hamburg, Iowa.

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FROSTPROOF CABBAGE. EACH BUNCH TIED with rubber band. Early Jersey Wakefield, Succession, Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Early and Late Dutch, postpaid: 200-60c, 300-75c, 500-$1.00, 1000-$1.75. Onions, Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Sweet Spanish, Prizetaker, Prepaid: 100-40c, 500-$1.00, 1000-$1.75, 6,000-$5.00. Collect: 5,000 or more, $4.00. Sweet Potatoes, Red Velvet, Improved Red Velvet, Improved Red Bermuda, Improved Yellow Jersey, Improved Red Jersey, Improved Yellow Bermuda, Improved Red Bermuda, Improved Yellow Nansemond, Improved Red Nansemond, Improved Yellow Porto Rico, Improved Red Porto Rico, Improved Yellow Belmont, Improved Red Belmont, Improved Yellow Southland, Improved Red Southland, Improved Yellow Magnolia, Improved Red Magnolia, Improved Yellow Gulfstate, Improved Red Gulfstate, Improved Yellow Jersey, Improved Red Jersey, Improved Yellow Bermuda, Improved Red Bermuda, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant, Improved Red Nematode Resistant, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Porto Rico, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Porto Rico, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Jersey, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Jersey, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Bermuda, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Bermuda, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Southland, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Southland, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Magnolia, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Magnolia, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Gulfstate, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Gulfstate, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Belmont, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Belmont, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Nancyhall, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Nancyhall, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Red Velvet, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Red Velvet, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Porto Rico, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Porto Rico, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Belmont, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Belmont, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Southland, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Southland, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Magnolia, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Magnolia, Improved Yellow Nematode Resistant Gulfstate, Improved Red Nematode Resistant Gulfstate

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

NORTHERN MAMMOTH, SELECTED STATE inspected, strawberry plants, Beaver, Blakemore, Bellmar, Dr. Burrill, Dunlap, Premier, Fairfax, Dorsett, 25-25c, 100-50c, 250-$1.15, 500-$2.10. Latham raspberry plants, bearing size, 10-60c, 25-$1.25, 100-$3.25, 250-$7.50. Victoria rhubarb roots, 3-50c, 12-$1.75. All prepaid to destination. Brule Valley Nursery, Brule, Wisconsin.

BUY RELIABLE C. O. D. FROSTPROOF plants. Cabbage, all leading varieties, 1,000-60c, 5,000 and more 50c per 1,000. Crystal Wax, Bermuda, Sweet Spanish and Prizetaker onion, 1,000-50c, 5,000 and more 45c per 1,000. We guarantee good plants and prompt shipment. Reliable Plant Farms, Valdosta, Georgia.

CERTIFIED CABBAGE PLANTS. WAKEfields, Dutch, Copenhagen, 500, 50c; 1,000, 75c; 3,000, $1.75; 5,000, $2.50; 10,000, $4.50. Tomato plants—Marglobe, Baltimore, 500, 65c; 1,000, $1; 5,000, $3.75. Potato plants—Porto Rico, 1,000, $1.50; 5,000, $6.25. Quality, count, promptness guaranteed. American Plant Company, Alma, Georgia.

FIELD SEEDS

Northern Minnesota Grown—Alfalfa per bu., $7.20 to $12.00; Timothy per bu., $1.70 to $1.95; Timothy Alsike Mix per bu., $3.50; Alsike per bu., $11.00 to $17.75; Sweet Clover per bu., $1.25 to $4.00; Red Clover per bu., $12.00 to $14.50. . . [illegible] Seed Co., Dept. B, 401 North [illegible] Street, Minneapolis, Minn.

100 MASTODON 90c, 250-$1.60. 250 GEM $1.90. Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill, 250-$1.50. Dunlap, Aroma, Gibson, Blakemore, 250-$1. Raspberries, Blackberries, 100-$1.25. Transplants, 100-$1.95. Concord grapes, 1 year, strong, healthy vine, 6-30c, 12-50c, 25-75c, 50-$1.25, 100-$1.95. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wolnik Nurseries, New Buffalo, Michigan.

ALFALFA $5.90; RED CLOVER $9; TIMothy $1.70; White Sweet Clover $2.70; Mixed Red Clover and Timothy, $3.15; Sudan Grass, $1.60; Reid's Yellow Corn, $3; Soy Beans, $1.50. All per bushel. Complete price list, samples, catalog upon request. Standard Seed Company, 39 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

SPECIAL C. O. D. OFFER. 700 TOMATO, pepper, eggplant, frostproof cabbage, onions, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts, broccoli, collards, mixed any way desired, $1; 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5. Strong, field grown plants. Leading varieties. Satisfaction guaranteed. Independent Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

PLANT COLLECTION—C. O. D. PAY POSTman—700 frostproof cabbage, onions, tomatoes, peppers, Brussels Sprouts, cauliflower, eggplants, Broccoli, mixed as wanted, $1; 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5. Quick shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. United Plant Company, Jacksonville, Texas.

LARGE FIELD GROWN PLANTS. TOMATO, pepper, eggplant, frostproof cabbage, onions, cauliflower, broccoli, Brussels sprouts, collards. Leading varieties. Mixed anyway wanted: 200, 60c; 550, $1; 1,000, $1.75. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Modern Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

SEND NO MONEY. PAY ON ARRIVAL. TOmato, pepper, eggplant, frostproof cabbage and Bermuda onion, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, cauliflower, 550-75c, 1,000-$1.25, 5,000-$5. Mixed like wanted. Large field grown plants. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cherokee Plant Farm, Ponta, Texas.

ORDER C. O. D. FIELD GROWN PLANTS, leading varieties, mixed like wanted. Tomato, pepper, eggplant, celery, frostproof cabbage, collard, Broccoli, Brussels Sprouts, cauliflower, onion, 300-50c, 700-$1, 1,000-$1.25, 5,000-$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Heath Bros., Ponta, Texas.

C. O. D. SPECIAL. 700 PLANTS $1. CABBAGE, onions, tomato, pepper, eggplant, cauliflower, Broccoli, Brusselsprouts, celery, collards. Mixed anyway wanted. 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reliable Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

C. O. D. PLANTS. PAY POSTMAN. 700 FOR Frostproof Cabbage, Onions, Tomatoes, Broccoli, Pepper, Potatoes, Cauliflower, Eggplants, $1; 1,000-$1.25, 5,000-$5. Leading varieties, mixed as wanted. Mosspacked. Texas Plant Farms, Jacksonville, Texas.

C. O. D. SPECIAL 700 PLANTS $1. CABBAGE, onions, tomato, pepper, eggplant, cauliflower, Broccoli, Brusselsprouts, celery, collards. Mixed anyway wanted. 1,000, $1.25; 5,000, $5. Satisfaction guaranteed. Heath and Heath, Jacksonville, Texas.

PLANTS. FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, Tomatoes, Pepper, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Eggplants, 550-$1, 1,000-$1.75, 5,000-$7.50. Prepaid. Any variety. Mixed as wanted. East Texas Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

C. O. D. 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 onions, 100 tomatoes, 25 pepper, 25 cauliflower or eggplants, all 75c or mixed as wanted 1,000-$1, all varieties, moss packed. Smith County Plant Company, Troup, Texas.

CABBAGE AND BERMUDA ONION PLANTS 60c 1,000. Potato and tomato plants $1, 1,000. Egg and pepper plants $1.50 1,000. Leading varieties. Prompt shipment. Dorris Plant Company, Valdosta, Georgia.

CERTIFIED FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONION, Tomato, Pepper and Eggplants. Any variety. Mixed anyway wanted. 100, 50c; 550, $1; 1,000, $1.75. Prepaid. Ponta Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

SPRING CABBAGE AND ONION PLANTS 65c thousand. Tomato and Potato Plants $1 thousand. California Wonder Pepper $1.50. W. J. Davis Plant Company, Valdosta, Georgia.

SPECIAL 200 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 onions, 200 tomatoes, 25 pepper, 25 cauliflowers, all $1 postpaid, any variety, prompt shipment. Rusk Plant Company, Rusk, Texas.

PAY THE POSTMAN. SEND NO MONEY. Frostproof cabbage and onion plants. Leading varieties. 500, 50c; 1,000, 90c. Albany Plant Company, Albany, Georgia.

C. O. D. SEND NO MONEY. FROSTPROOF cabbage and onion plants. All varieties. 500, 50c; 1,000, 90c. Prompt shipment. Georgia Plant Company, Albany, Georgia.

C. O. D. 300 FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, 200 onions, 100 tomatoes, 25 pepper, 25 cauliflowers, all 75c or 1,000 $1, any variety. Central Plant Company, Ponta, Texas.

PHALARIS REED'S CANARY SEED, GERMInation 92 per cent, new crop, 25c lb. Purity 99 per cent. Chas. Ramy, Mankato, Minnesota.

WRITE FOR PRICES ON LEADING VARIEties of vegetable plants. F. W. Scroser, Jr., Grower of quality plants, Valdosta, Georgia.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONION, TOMATO, sweet potato, pepper plants. Write for catalog. Coleman Plant Farms, Tifton, Georgia.

ALFALFA

HARDIEST ALFALFA KNOWN. MINNESOTA grown, Cossack and Grimm. Purity 99.8 per cent, germination 95 per cent, $22 bushel—$21.50 ... White Blossom Sweet Clover $5.50 ... No noxious weeds, samples. Money refunded if dissatisfied. Henry Olson, Litchfield, Minnesota.

KANSAS GROWN ALFALFA $5.75 PER BUSHel and up. Also Clover, Timothy, Lespedeza, Sudan, Cane, Kafir and all grass and field seeds. Ask for samples and prices. Kansas Seed Company, 472 N. Santa Fe, Salina, Kansas.

HARDY ALFALFA $5.90, GRIMM ALFALFA $7.50, white sweet clover $2.90, yellow $4, red clover $10.30. All 60 lb. bushel, track, recleaned. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA

HARDIEST ALFALFA 13c LB. UP. SWEET clover 4c up. Free samples. All shipments subject to inspection and testing. Grimm Alfalfa Association, Fargo, North Dakota. (500 cooperating growers.)

BUY HARDY NORTHEAST NEBRASKA ALfalfa $4 bushel, sweet clover $2.50. Everything in field seed, and seed corn. Send for price-list today. Carberry Seed Company, Norfolk, Nebraska.

ALFALFA SEED — NORTHERN MONTANA grown. Best Grimm, Ladak. Prices right. Frazier's, Wheeler, Montana.

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2 YEAR FIELD GROWN TEA ROSES. YOUR choice of color, 3-$1. 10 assorted Phloxes, 50c, 40 assorted Gladioli bulbs, blooming size, 50c. 5 Cannas 2-3 eye divisions, any color, 50c. 10 Regale Lillie Bulbs, 4-5 ins. $1. Postpaid. Gaukels Nursery, Sauk City, Wisconsin.

10 DIFFERENT PERENNIALS OR ROCK plants $1. 6 each 8 varieties Petunias or Marigolds $1. 6 each Petunias, Snapdragons, Verbenas, Asters, Ageratum, Alyssum, Salvia, Marigolds $1. All extra good plants. McIntosh Greenhouses, St. Joseph, Missouri.

PANSIES. LARGE BLOOMING PLANTS. WONderful colors, best seed obtainable, 3 dozen $1 postpaid. Fred Wasmuth, Macomb, Illinois.

GERANIUMS — 20 ROOTED GERANIUMS, mixed varieties, $1 postpaid. Sunnyslope Greenhouses, Box 123B, Centralia, Illinois.

BEAUTIFUL DAHLIAS. 12 DIFFERENT, $1. Cannas, Chrysanthemums, Gladiolus. Catalog. Mrs. Cortis Roy, Greensburg, Indiana.

100 MIXED FLOWERING GLADIOLUS OR 6 fancy Dahlias $1 prepaid. Cannas. Morningside Gardens, Sioux City.

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HARBIN LESPEDEZA. U. S. STRAIN 65280, 10 lbs. $3.50, 100 lbs. $30. Ray Redfern, Yarmouth, Iowa.

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SEED — POP CORN, JAPANESE HULLESS, South American, White Rice, 25c pound, 25 lb. bag $4.50, popping corn 25 lb. bag $2.35. Waukon Exchange, Waukon, Iowa.

SEED CORN

SEED CORN—SHELLED, GRADED, TEST 90 per cent germination or better. After you receive it, test for germination. Satisfactory or you may return at my expense for full refund. Reid's, King's, Yellow Rose, suitable for all Illinois and South of Highway 20 in Iowa, $4 per bushel. Early varieties—Gold King, Minnesota 13, Silver King, suitable for Wisconsin, Minnesota, Northern Illinois, Northern Iowa, etc., $4 per bushel. Also St. Charles Red Cob White, Silvermine, suitable for south half Iowa, Illinois except northern counties, $3.50 per bushel. Earl E. May, Shenandoah, Iowa, Box 193.

SEED CORN THAT WILL GROW. TESTS 90 to 98 per cent, dependable varieties for the corn belt. Will mature and yield good crops. Joslin's 100 to 110 day Yellow Dent, 90 to 100 day Yellow Dent, Reid's Yellow Dent, Silver King (white) new and old seed. Successfully grown in every county in Iowa for the past 27 years. The corn you should plant and be sure good seed corn. Price list free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Allen Joslin Seed Farm, Holstein, Iowa.

SEED CORN TREATED WITH "SEMESAN Jr." may be planted earlier; resists rotting in cold, wet soil; produces more uniform and healthier stands; as a rule gives growers bigger acre yields. Make sure the seed you buy has been treated with this new improved dust disinfectant. Finer, smoother, will not clog planter or slow up drop. Actual yield increase in 51 tests, 10 per cent. Bayer-Semesan Company, Wilmington, Delaware, manufacturers.

SEED CORN. EARLY, SACK PICKED, FIRE dried, from disease free seed. Germination 95 per cent. Red Clover, $9 bushel. Mammoth Clover, $9.85. Timothy, $1.50; Seed Oats 35c to 45c. Everything in garden seeds. Send for catalog. Kelly Seed Company, Peoria, Illinois.

SEED CORN. GOLDEN KING AND LARGER eared yellow dents grown here 70 miles north Iowa line. All house dried, 90 to 98 per cent germ. Mail postal for prices corn, flax, clover, alfalfa, etc. Davis Seed Company, St. Peter, Minnesota.

WE HAVE A LIMITED SUPPLY OF MEDIUM Early Yellow Dent seed corn. If interested, write, wire or phone immediately for prices and particulars. DeKalb County Agricultural Association, 320 North Fifth Street, DeKalb, Illinois—Phone 1006.

TESTED SEED CORN. IMPROVED REID'S and Black's Yellow Dent, 100 Day King's and 90 Day Cattle King. Tipped, shelled, graded, bagged, 90 to 95 per cent germination, $3 per bushel. E. Hovschultz, Little Sioux, Iowa.

PLANT BEARY'S IMPROVED YELLOW DENT 1935 crop. Fire dried. Record yielder. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for circular today. Beary Seed Corn Company, Albion, Marshall County, Iowa.

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SEED CORN. REID'S YELLOW DENT AND Big Joe Yellow. Both new and old. Thirty years growing seed corn. Price reasonable. Write McGreer Bros. Seed Farms, Coburg, Iowa.

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MUKDEN, MANCHU AND ILLINI SOYBEAN seed. Usual high quality. Recleaned, graded and 95 per cent germination. Mukdens $1.35 per bushel, any amount. Manchus and Illini $1.35 per bushel. In lots of ten bushels or more $1.25. Inoculation, 5 bushel size $1, 2 bushel size 50c, postpaid. Wayne A. Robinson, Marshalltown, Iowa.

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ILLINI RECLEANED, BAGGED, AMES GERmination 97 per cent, $1 per bushel. Same heavy yielding strain as sold formerly. Jay R. Conley, Mt. Union, Iowa.

SOYBEANS, RECLEANED, GOOD QUALITY. Manchu 90c bushel, Illini 95c bushel. Earl McAllister, Mount Union, Iowa.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

STRAWBERRY PLANTS

CERTIFIED STATE INSPECTED PLANTS. Fresh Dug for Every Order. Dunlap, Blakemore, Beaver, Dr. Burrill, Gibson, 500-$1.50, 1000-$2.50, 5000-$11.25. Premier, 500-$2.00, 1000-$3.50, 5000-$15.00. Dorsett, Fairfax, Catskill, Grant Champion, 500-$2.15, 1000-$3.85, 5000-$18.50. Gem and Mastodon everbearing, 500-$2.75, 1000-$4.95, 5000-$23.50. Latham, Chief, Cuthbert, Early King, St. Regis, Cumberland, extra large plants, 500-$4.95, 1000-$8.75. Eldorado and Alfred Blackberry, 500-$5.50, 1000-$9.50. Amoor River Privet, 100-$3.00. 5 two year field grown roses $7? prepaid. Everything guaranteed. Stahelin's Wholesale Nursery, (R335), Bridgman, Michigan.

3,000,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS. STATE certified. Premier, Dorset, $3.25; Fairfax, Chesapeake, $4; Dunlap, $2.25; Mastodon, $5; Gibson, Aroma, Blakemore, Big Joe, Cooper, Red Gold, Bellmar, $2.75; per 1,000. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fairview Fruit Farm, Pierceton, Indiana.

GEM OR MASTODON, 250, $1.60; 1,000, $5. Fairfax, Dorsett, Catskill, Premier, 250, $1.50; 1,000, $4.50. Dunlap, Blakemore, Aroma, 250, $1; 1,000, $2.95. Raspberries, Latham or Cumberland, 100, $1.25. Free catalog. Lone Beach Nursery, New Buffalo, Michigan.

THREE MILLION SUPERIOR QUALITY Strawberry plants—Premier, Beaver, Blakemore, Dunlap, 300 Plants $1.15, thousand $3.40. Everbearing, Mastodon and Gem, 90c per 100. Free bargain nursery catalogue. Myers Nursery, Arcadia, Wisconsin.

MASTODON HANDTRIMMED, STATE INspected, everbearing, well packed, 200-$1.10, 1,000-$4.75, 5,000-$21.50. [illegible] Wilson Farms, Holland, Michigan.

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NANCY HALL OR PORTORICAN POTATO plants. Grow your own supplies. 500 plants, 85c; 1,000 plants, $1.65. Prepaid. Large order $1 per thousand, not delivered. Prompt shipment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Duke Plant Company, Dresden, Tennessee.

MILLIONS POTATO PLANTS: GOOD MEALY Yellow Jerseys, Juicy Yellow Yams, Nancy Halls, Portoricos, 300-65c, 500-$1, 1,000-$1.50. Guaranteeing strong, fresh plants on arrival. Nancy Hall Farms, McKenzie, Tennessee.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS. NANCY HALLS, Portoricans, 500-75c, 1,000-$1.25. Postpaid. Full count, safe arrival guaranteed. Smith Plant Farms, Gleason, Tennessee.

NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO SWEET POTATO plants, wrapped moss, packed in boxes, 1,000-$1.15, 5,000-$5, 10,000-$9.50. Rushing & Esey, Gleason, Tennessee.

IMPROVED NANCY HALL SWEET POTATO plants. Postpaid. 500, 80c; 1,000, $1.35. Avery Allman, Gleason, Tennessee.

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BEST QUALITY NANCY HALL, PORTO RICO potato plants, 500, 60c; 1,000, $1.10. Highland Farms, Gleason, Tennessee.

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Livestock News

A breeders' sale of Brown Swiss cattle will be held at Carroll, Iowa, on May 19, at the sale barn in town. These cattle will come from such noted herds as Dr. W. W. Pierson, Abe Schlorholtz, Henry Wegman, W. H. Wornlie, Clyde Monson and Wm. Netsch. The management of the sale will be in the hands of Bruce Porter, Fort Dodge, Iowa. Any one wanting to put cattle in this sale should write Mr. Porter.

Those of our readers who are wanting to buy a good Percheron stallion will do well to go and see Ernest Humbert, Corning, Iowa. He has some mighty good stallions on hand, and he is pricing them where they will sell. The Humbert establishment is the oldest Percheron breeding farm in this country. When writing him, please mention Wallaces' Farmer and Iowa Homestead.

Burt Neal, Mt. Vernon, Iowa, breeder of good, practical Shorthorn cattle, offers several desirable bulls ready for sale at reasonable prices. They are bulls well grown, rugged, of desirable types, and will make splendid sires. A few females are also being priced. The farm is only a short way east of Cedar Rapids and just north of the Lincoln highway.

Twelve good yearling bulls and two splendid herd bulls are advertised for sale by J. N. B. Miller, Corning, Iowa, in this week's issue. He will sell one or all of them. Take it from us, he has some good, serviceable bulls, and he is pricing them worth the money. You had better write him at once, or, better yet, go and see him. Please mention this paper.

Mr. A. W. Thompson, Lincoln, Neb., the well known livestock auctioneer, in renewing his contract for the coming year, mentions the advisability of breeders arranging for a date the coming season as soon as possible. Mr. Thompson's work has been meeting with most favorable comment everywhere, and he has conducted some of the most successful cattle, horse and hog sales that have been held the past year. It might be well to write him if you are thinking of holding a sale the coming season.

The postponed Shorthorn sale of Vernon D. Uehling was held on April 16, with a rather light attendance, and the entire offering made an average of $80 per head. The bulls averaged $81.75, and among these were quite a number of bull calves. Eight head of the best young cows were taken by Charles A. Saunders, Jr., Manilla, Iowa, and he secured some splendid bargains. Edward Farley & Son, Bancroft, Neb., were also good buyers of the better things, as was also John Arens, West Point, Neb., and Albert Stenzel, Hooper, Neb. The top bull was No. 5, going to Geo. Ranson, Concord, Neb., at $125. Col. Art Thompson cried the sale.

The Illinois Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, at Galesburg, Ill., April 15, under the sale management of Hal Longley, drew a good crowd of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri cattle men. The top was Vanguard's Stamp, a choice roan bull from J. Kardel & Son's herd, selling at $275. The 26 bulls averaged $121.50 and the 23 females, including several under a year old, made $116.50, with the 49 lots making a general average of $120. Carey M. Jones was the auctioneer, and he worked hard for the success of the sale. We list those selling for $100 and over: Bulls—Lot 1, Louis Lutz, Marietta, Ill., $160; 2, N. S. Bummell, Emden, Ill., $275; 3, Pearl Elliott, Fairview, Ill., $127.50; 4, N. R. Thackeberry, Sterling, Ill., $135; 5, John Schmidt, Taylor Ridge, Ill., $200; 6, Tom Hill, Lacon, Ill., $125; 7, W. L. Morris, Berwick, Ill., $122.50; 8, Shoup Bros., Sterling, Ill., $117.50; 9, S. A. Olson, Cambridge, Ill., $129; 10, D. F. Lawrence, Yates City, Ill., $120; 13, John A. Traughber, Decatur, Ill., $152.50; 18, Markley Bros., Ellisville, Ill., $147.50; 20, Charles Wolf, Elmwood, Ill., $102.50; 25, A. F. Weber, Ipava, Ill., $150; 26, J. G. Ralston, Douglas, Ill., $155; 27, Chris E. Anderson, Lacon, Ill., $155. Females—Lot 30, Harold Bacon, Good Hope, Ill., $155; 33, Louise and Homer Lounsberry, Oxford, Ill., $135; 34, 35, 36, Bernard Mullady, Buffalo, Ill., $200, $140, $155; 37, Manford Litchfield, Adair, Ill., $175; 38, 39, Dr. O. P. Bennett, Washington, Ill., $100 each; 41, John Hay & Sons, Warren, Ill., $105; 42, 43, A. C. Hensel, $115 each; 44, Bernard Mullady, $120; 45, Hayland Farm, Sharpsburg, Ill., $115; 49, Dr. O. P. Bennett, $100; 50, John Hay & Sons, $170.

The Shorthorn sale held at Marshalltown, Iowa, April 6, of which Geo. H. Lewis was sale manager, was well attended. The consignors presented a desirable offering, and Mr. Lewis deserves much credit for the way in which he handled the sale. Some of the females were not in high enough flesh to sell well, which was to the advantage of the purchasers. The top of the sale was Browndale Bruce, a choice red bull from the C. F. Curtiss herd, selling for $270 to John L. Paulson, Mason City, Iowa. Reveler's Marshall, a roan Gerke & Sons entry, sold at $190 to Herman Soppe, Bellevue, Iowa. The bull, Browndale Star, consigned by John Henry Nickerson, found favor to go to Eugene Goodale, Lake City, Iowa, at $180. Filler Farms furnished the top female, Cumberland Butterfly 3d, selling for only $120 to J. E. Blakely, Grinnell, Iowa. The 53 bulls averaged $116, with 81 lots making a general average of $100, considered as a most successful sale. Auctioneer Clair Mason did good work. We list those selling for $100 and over: Lot 3, J. E. Blakely, Grinnell, Iowa, $110; 18, L. Stover, Marshalltown, Iowa, $100; 30, John L. Paulson, Mason City, Iowa, $270; 31, Ross Ernest, Tama, Iowa, $165; 32, Pringnitz Bros., Kanawha, Iowa, $180; 33, Leslie Walters, Glidden, Iowa, $160; 34, A. F. Burrichter, Wheatland, Iowa, $155; 35, Earl Jacobs, Gilman, Iowa, $125; 36, Henry Ambrecht, State Center, Iowa, $100; 43, Joe Coufal, Swisher, Iowa, $115; 44, Henry Cross, Ferguson, Iowa, $175; 45, Geo. Shoeleman, Keystone, Iowa, $100; 46, Louis Oltrogge, Grinnell, Iowa, $125; 47, Herman Struhoff, Ackley, Iowa, $120; 48, Gus Behn, Illinois City, Ill., $165; 49, R. Zink, Beaman, Iowa, $140; 50, L. F. Melton, Palo, Iowa, $100; 51, H. H. Hauser, Marshalltown, Iowa, $180; 54, Harry Paul, Haverhill, Iowa, $172.50; 57, Frank Hamilton, Vancleve, Iowa, $100; 58, Joe Faint, Aplington, Iowa, $102.50; 59, Van De Krol Bros., Taintor, Iowa, $100; 60, W. A. Hawkins, Maxwell, Iowa, $105; 64, John J. Dempster, Grinnell, Iowa, $125; 65, Chester Runner, Gilman, Iowa, $120; 72, D. H. & Henry Struhoff, Geneva, Iowa, $155; 76, Herman Soppe, Bellevue, Iowa, $190; 77, Eugene Goodale, Lake City, Iowa, $180.

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